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In This Issue

Indictment of Japanese Army Men Accused of Bacteriological Warfare

Politburo Members Write About Stalin

Stalin's Birthday

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject-matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials, without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Politburo Members Write About Stalin

Malenkov

COMRADE STALIN—THE LEADER OF PROGRESSIVE MANKIND. (By G. Malenkov. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 2. Complete text:)

A quarter of a century ago Comrade Stalin swore in the name of the Party to carry out honorably the precepts of Lenin. Comrade Stalin's oath rang out as a militant appeal to the Party, the working class and the Soviet people, and it was a guiding star in the historic struggle for the transformation of public life, the historic struggle for creation of a socialist society.

Comrade Stalin has led our Party and the Soviet people along the Leninist path. He has defended and developed the Leninist theory of the possibility of victory of socialism in one country. Carrying out the precepts of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, our Party has ensured the socialist industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture, turning the Soviet Union into a great industrial and collective farming socialist power.

Better than anyone else, Comrade Stalin profoundly understood Lenin's inspired ideas on a new-type Marxist party. He upheld the purity of the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, developed Marxist-Leninist theory, forged the Party for the struggle against numerous enemies, forged and trained personnel capable of advancing our Party's cause.

The whole world has seen Stalin's greatness at the major turning points of history—in October, 1917, during the Civil War, and during the years of intervention, when he and Lenin led the socialist revolution and the cause of defeating the enemies of Soviet rule; during the great patriotic war, when Comrade Stalin led the cause of defeating our motherland's strongest enemies.

With the great Lenin, Comrade Stalin established the world's first socialist state. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, our mighty motherland, land of the friendship of Soviet peoples, is living, growing and becoming stronger.

During the second world war, when the dark forces of fascism hung over the world, threatening the culture of mankind with ruin, Comrade Stalin, standing at the head of the Soviet Union, directly led the work of defeating the Hitlerite hordes; he ensured victory to peace-loving peoples and was the acknowledged leader in the hard struggle for mankind's liberation from the oppression of fascism.

At the end of the second world war, when new aspirants to world domination appeared on the political horizon, Comrade Stalin called upon the peoples for a resolute struggle against the provocateurs of a new world war; he united the supporters of peace in a mighty force. Consistently and mercilessly exposing the instigators of a new war, Comrade Stalin assumed leadership of the great peace movement.

Comrade Stalin is rightfully considered a great and loyal friend of the freedom-loving peoples of the countries of people's democracy which have been liberated from the oppression of fascism, of the peoples of China and Northern Korea which have thrown off for all time the yoke of the imperialists.

That is why the peoples of the Soviet Union and the whole of progressive mankind see in the person of Comrade Stalin their recognized leader and teacher. That is why, today, they express their love and devotion to Comrade Stalin with especial warmth, take note of his great services in the struggle for happy lives for the people, for peace among nations.

The name of Comrade Stalin has long since become a banner of peace in the minds of the people of all countries.

All who desire to fight against the instigators of a new war know—are convinced—that they will not err in rallying around Comrade Stalin, the great defender of peace.

Mankind, which experienced the horrors of the past world war, is thirsting for peace and is resolute in not desiring a new slaughter. It is for this reason that all peoples gratefully welcome the resolute and unconditional peace policy followed and defended by Comrade Stalin.

Whatever attempts the warmongers may make to slander our socialist country, they will not succeed in eradicating from the minds of the common people the conviction that the Soviet Union is the true champion of peace, consistently defending peace throughout the world; that, as Stalin says, our country is capable of leading and is in fact following a policy of peace, is following it not in a pharisaical manner but honestly and openly, resolutely and consistently.

Unmasked in their adventurous designs, the warmongers desire to deceive simple people by the false assertion that the Communists allegedly consider the peaceful co-existence of socialist countries and capitalist countries to be impossible. They desire to screen their criminal actions in preparing for a further war by slandering the honest peace policy followed by the Communists.

Yet Comrade Stalin has repeatedly declared absolutely definitely that the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact of the inevitable co-existence for a prolonged period of the two systems—socialism and capitalism—and firmly adheres to a course of loyal, peaceful relations with all those states which display a desire for friendly cooperation, under the condition of observing the principles of reciprocity and of fulfillment of obligations undertaken.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is being followed under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, is directed toward ensuring a lasting peace among nations and strengthening in every way the the friendly cooperation among peace-loving nations.

After the second world war, Comrade Stalin repeatedly gave a precise reply concerning the unquestionable possibility of peaceful and prolonged cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of capitalism.

Suffice it to recall at least the following direct and clear statements by Comrade Stalin.

In September, 1946, the Moscow correspondent of the Sunday Times, Mr. Alexander Werth, asked Comrade Stalin: "Do you think that with the further progress of the Soviet Union toward communism, the opportunities for peaceful cooperation with the outside world are not diminishing, insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned? Is 'communism in one country' possible?" Stalin replied: "I do not doubt that the opportunities for peaceful cooperation are not only not decreasing, but may even increase.

"'Communism in one country' is perfectly possible, particularly in such a country as the Soviet Union."

In December, 1946, Elliott Roosevelt asked Com-

rade Stalin: "Do you consider it possible for such a democracy as the United States to live peacefully side by side in this world with a communist form of state government such as exists in the Soviet Union and that neither side will attempt to intervene in the internal political affairs of the other country?" Comrade Stalin replied: "Yes, of course, this is not only possible, it is reasonable and absolutely practicable. In the most tense moments during the war the differences in form of government did not prevent our two countries from uniting and conquering our enemies. Still more is it possible to preserve these relations in peace time."

In April, 1947, Comrade Stalin said in a conversation with Mr. Stassen: "***we should not be carried away by criticism of each other's system. Each people adheres to the system it desires and can adhere to. History will show which system is the better. The systems chosen and approved by the people must be respected. Whether the system in the U.S.A. is good or bad is the business of the American people. For cooperation it is not necessary that the peoples have the same system. The systems approved by the people must be respected. Only on this condition is cooperation possible."

In May, 1948, Comrade Stalin wrote in a reply to Mr. Wallace's open letter: "*** The government of the U.S.S.R. considers that despite the difference in economic systems and ideologies, the co-existence of these systems and peaceful settlement of the differences between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. are not only possible but absolutely necessary in the interests of universal peace."

In January, 1949, the European general manager of the American International News Service, Mr. Kingsbury Smith, addressed the following questions to Comrade Stalin: "Would the government of the U.S.S.R. be prepared to examine the question of publishing, in conjunction with the government of the United States of America, a declaration confirming that neither government intends to resort to war against the other?" and "Would the government of the U.S.S.R. be prepared to carry out measures in conjunction with the government of the United States of America directed toward effecting this peace pact, such as gradual disarmament?" Comrade Stalin replied that "the Soviet government would be prepared to examine the question of publishing such a declaration," and further: "of course the government of the U.S.S.R. could cooperate with the government of the United States of America in carrying out measures aimed at effecting a peace pact and leading to gradual disarmament."

Thus spoke Comrade Stalin, expressing the aspirations of the Soviet people for peaceful, constructive work, for the establishment of friendly relations among peoples of all countries. The Soviet Union considers the path of peaceful competition with capitalism to be fully acceptable. Through the voice of Comrade Stalin the whole of the Soviet people declares unconditionally that the U.S.S.R. is against military adventures and advocates a lasting, prolonged peace throughout the world, although Soviet people are absolutely confident of their invincible strength. And throughout the whole history of the existence of the Soviet Union it has been repeatedly proved that the word of our great leader is as good as his deed.

Let the foul, corrupt scribes wail as they please regarding the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union. Comrade Stalin, our leader and teacher, has voiced a great appeal for peace between the peoples. This appeal is penetrating deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people. No brigands of the pen from the warmongers' camp will succeed in slandering the Stalinist policy of friendship among the peoples, will succeed in erasing the sacred word "peace" which is inscribed on the banners of the freedom-loving peoples.

The mighty movement for peace, against the instigators of a new war, is developing more and more widely and is being further and further strengthened. The peoples of all countries see in Comrade Stalin the great defender of peace.

* * *

The friendship among peoples which is firmly established in our country is a great achievement of the leadership of the Bolshevist party. Only the Bolshevist party could forge the indissoluble fraternity among the peoples—the Bolshevist party which consistently carries forward the ideas of internationalism, international solidarity.

The patriotic war of 1941 to 1945 was a most serious test of all the forces of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Moreover, it was a most serious test for the Bolshevist party itself. The Party emerged from this test a great victor. Believing without reservation in the cause of communism, and following Comrade Stalin's wise instructions, our Party constantly inspired the people and mobilized their efforts in the struggle against the enemy. The Party's organizational work united and directed the efforts of all Soviet citizens toward a common goal. All forces and means of the country were made to serve the task of defeating the enemy. Again the unsurpassed ability of the Bolshevist party to mobilize the masses under the most difficult conditions was demonstrated.

At all difficult stages of the struggle for the freedom and happiness of peoples, for the independence and prosperity of our motherland, for the building of a communist society in our country, the party of Bolsheviks has been successful because it has won the confidence of millions of Soviet citizens, has constantly strengthened its ties with the masses and heeded the voice of the masses.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the Bolshevist party is strong because, in leading the movement, it always preserves and multiplies its ties with the broad masses of the workers.

"The power of the Bolsheviks, the power of the Communists, consists," says Comrade Stalin, "in that they know how to surround our Party with the millions of a non-Party aktiv. We, the Bolsheviks, would not have achieved the successes we have if we had not known how to win for the Party the confidence of millions of non-Party workers and peasants. What is needed for this? It is necessary that Party members should not shun non-Party members, that they should not shut themselves up in their own Party shell, that they should not crow about their Party membership, but that they should heed the voice of non-members of the Party, that they should not only teach non-members of the Party but should learn from them as well."

At all stages of the struggle and of the great creative work done on the construction of the socialist society, Comrade Stalin constantly warns our Party and, above all, the cadres of leaders, against falling into self-satisfaction, against ceasing to notice shortcomings in their work. The leader who does not observe shortcomings, who puts up with shortcomings, is incapable of advancing the cause, is operating not for the advantage of the state, but to its detriment.

Successful performance of the tasks facing the Party is inseparably connected with the development of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism, which constitute the chief condition for the development of our Party.

Comrade Stalin teaches that without self-criticism

we cannot advance, that self-criticism is as necessary to us as air or water, that the strength of Bolshevism is, strictly speaking, that it does not fear criticism and that it draws the energy for its further advance from criticism of its shortcomings.

The slogan of self-criticism, says Comrade Stalin, "lies at the very basis of the Bolshevist party. It lies at the basis of the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If our country is the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship is headed by a single party, the party of the Communists, which does not share and cannot share power with other parties, is it not clear that we ourselves must point out and correct our errors if we wish to advance***?"

Comrade Stalin teaches that self-criticism is a special method, the Bolshevist method of training personnel.

"*** As a result of self-criticism," says Comrade Stalin, "our economic personnel is beginning to buckle down. It is becoming more vigilant and beginning to approach problems of running the economy more seriously, while our Party, Soviet, trade union and all other personnel is becoming more attuned, more responsive to the demands of the masses."

Comrade Stalin teaches that self-criticism has the aim of exposing and liquidating our errors, our weaknesses.

"Let the Party, let the Bolsheviks, let all honest workers and laboring elements of our country disclose the shortcomings in our work, the shortcomings in our construction," says Comrade Stalin. "Let them indicate means for eliminating our shortcomings in order that there may be no stagnation, no bogging down or rottenness in our work and in our construction, in order that all our work, all our construction, may improve from day to day and go from one success to another."

Comrade Stalin teaches that self-criticism is one of the important means of familiarizing the workers with governing [of the state].

"But what is needed to unleash the forces and capabilities of the working class and of the workers in general and to provide them with the possibility of familiarizing themselves with running the country? For this we need," says Comrade Stalin, "first of all, honest and Bolshevist adherence to the slogan of self-criticism; and Bolshevist adherence to the slogan of criticism from below of the shortcomings and errors in our work."

An unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding self-criticism inevitably gives rise among a number of executive workers to a bureaucratic attitude toward tasks, to conceit, haughtiness, boasting. An atmosphere of success particularly favors the creation of a mood of self-satisfaction and an uncritical attitude toward one's shortcomings. That is why in the circumstances of the successful development of socialist construction many Party, Soviet, economic and trade union leaders manifest excessive self-confidence, boastfulness and a negligent attitude toward the voice of criticism from rank-and-file Communists.

Such ills are primarily cured by the Party masses checking their leaders. Comrade Stalin teaches that checks from above must be combined with checks from below.

"Some comrades think," says Comrade Stalin, "that it is only possible to check people from above—when leaders check the results of the work of those they lead. This is wrong. Check-up from above is of course necessary as one of the effective measures for checking people and for checking the performance of tasks. But check-up from above far from exhausts the whole business of checking. There is another kind of check-up, checking from below, when the masses, those led, check their leaders, note their mistakes and indicate ways to correct them." This type of check-up is one of the most effective means of checking on people.

The Party masses check their executives in aktivs, conferences and congresses, through hearing reports, through criticizing shortcomings and, finally, through electing or not electing this or that executive comrade to executive agencies. Precise adherence to democratic electiveness of Party agencies, the right to nominate and challenge candidates, secret balloting, freedom of criticism and self-criticism—all these and similar measures must be carried out in order, among other things, to facilitate the Party masses' check-up on and control over Party leaders.

"The non-Party masses check on their economic, trade union and other executives in non-Party aktivs and mass conferences of all kinds, where they hear reports by their executives, criticize shortcomings and note means for correcting them.

"Finally, the people check on the country's executives when elections are held to government agencies of the Soviet Union. This is accomplished through universal, equal, direct, secret balloting.

"The problem is one of unifying check-up from above with check-up from below."

Consistently carrying out the slogan of self-criticism demands a resolute struggle against all who slow down and hinder the development of self-criticism, demands the defense against persecution of all who actively criticize soundly, with a view to the just critic feeling the organized strength of the collective behind him. The desire to fight against shortcomings can only grow stronger among the masses with the assurance that pointing out defects and bringing them to light will have a real effect.

Comrade Stalin teaches that it is necessary to wage a merciless struggle against suppression of self-criticism and persecution for [expressing] it. To persecute for self-criticism, Comrade Stalin says, means to kill all independent activity on the part of the Party organization, to undermine the authority of the leadership among the Party masses, to demoralize the Party and to implant anti-Party habits of the bureaucrats, the sworn enemies of the Party, in the life of the Party organization.

Comrade Stalin educates the cadres of our Party in the spirit of an intolerant attitude toward boastfulness and complacency. He states that a Party leader does not dare to embellish reality, to conceal from the Party the true state of affairs. If a Bolshevik is firmly convinced that he is right, he must act as his reason and his conscience prompt without humoring the opinion of anyone. If a Bolshevik is right, if his statements and actions conform with the ideas, appeals, resolutions and instructions of the Party, no one and nothing can divert him from the right way.

Comrade Stalin constantly warns that not conceit but modesty adorns a Bolshevik, that any leader, whatever his post, is the servant of the people. A permanent tie between leaders and the masses, readiness to learn from the masses, to correct the shortcomings indicated by the workers, is a tradition of Bolshevist leadership.

Comrade Stalin teaches that in engaging in our daily work we should not stagnate, we should not live only by old formulae, but should study our day-to-day experience, boldly correct errors in order that leadership may be effected creatively in building the new life. Creative leadership means that in following the Marxist-Leninist teaching we must study the contemporary experience of construction and of

struggle, must generalize this experience scientifically and reflect it in the practice of our day-to-day leadership.

"To stand at the helm and to act as though there were nothing to see until circumstances bring one face to face with some sort of calamity is not to lead," says Comrade Stalin. "Bolshevism does not conceive of leadership in this manner. In order to lead, one must foresee."

* * *

The Soviet people trust our Party infinitely, love the party of Lenin and Stalin, consider it a near and dear Party. Comrade Stalin values the confidence of the people highly and teaches the Party to value this trust. All Soviet people remember the moving words of our great leader on May 24, 1945, at the reception in the Kremlin in honor of the commanders of the Red Army, when Comrade Stalin toasted our Soviet people and expressed his warm thanks to the Russian people for their confidence in the Soviet government during the difficult days of the great patriotic war.

Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin our people are confidently progressing along the path to communism.

With a feeling of great gratitude hundreds of millions of people in all countries and the peoples of the Soviet Union turn their gaze toward Comrade Stalin. Progressive mankind sees in Stalin its beloved leader and teacher; it believes and knows that the cause of Lenin and Stalin is invincible!

Molotov

STALIN AND STALINIST LEADERSHIP. (By V. Molotov. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 3. Complete text:)

It is now particularly clear how very fortunate it was for our motherland and the entire cause of communism that after Lenin the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. was headed by Comrade Stalin, under whose leadership the Soviet Union has victoriously been building a communist society for more than a quarter of a century now. During this historic period, our country has strengthened and spread its wings as the country of socialism, and at the same time has become the decisive factor in the mighty growth of the forces of all progressive mankind. This is a very great service of Comrade Stalin and Stalinist leadership, which has ensured the ideological rallying of our Party around the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the steady progress of the Soviet people along the path indicated by the great Lenin.

* * *

In the report at the end of 1936 "On the Draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R.," Comrade Stalin said: "We now have a fully formed multinational socialist state which has withstood all tests and the stability of which might be envied by any national state in any part of the world."

As is well known, the Stalin Constitution consolidated this general result and became the base for further development and even more universal growth of the forces of our state.

In 1946, summing up the results of the second world war and indicating the new tasks of socialist construction, Comrade Stalin pointed to the world-historic significance of the victory of the Soviet Army in that war. Comrade Stalin pointed out at the time that "our Soviet social system was victorious" in that war, proving that it "is a better form of organization of society than any non-Soviet social system;" that at the same time "our Soviet state system was victorious" in this war, proving that the "Soviet state system is the model of the multinational state; that the Soviet state system represents that kind of system of state organization in which the national question and the problem of cooperation of nations is better resolved than in any other multinational state."

It is quite obvious that we could not have won such a victory had it not been preceded by the great successes of the Soviet people in the task of political and economic development of the Soviet state, achieved under the leadership of our Party. Without this we would not have had that economic might of the country, that solidarity of the working class and all working people around the Party, around Comrade Stalin, and that supreme readiness of the people to defend the Soviet state from external enemies which had decisive significance for the victorious outcome of the war.

This great victory became possible thanks to the successes of socialism achieved by our people in the years preceding the great patriotic war.

It was necessary in the first place to to lay the economic foundations of socialism and thereby to place on a stable basis the state system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, founded on the alliance of the working class and the working masses of the peasantry. The policy of socialist industrialization of the country, which found its expression in the famous Stalinist five-year plans, met the requirements of this task. In those years construction of many thousands of plants and mills was put under way; many new industrial regions and cities arose. Carrying out this policy consolidated and enhanced the leading role of the working class in the Soviet Union. On the basis of the Stalin policy of industrialization, which made possible the accomplishment of technical reconstruction of the country's whole national economy, we secured an uninterrupted and constantly growing development of Soviet industry and especially heavy industry, the independence of our national economy from capitalist countries and a steady rise in the welfare and cultural level of the working class and all working people of our country.

It was necessary, further, to solve the problem, posed by history for the first time, of the transition of millions of small and backward peasant farms onto the lines of large-scale collective economy armed with new technology. The theory of collective farm construction developed by Comrade Stalin, a theory which is at the basis of the famous Statute of the Agricultural Artel, with its wise principles of combining the personal interest of the collective farmer with the decisive significance of the communal economy of the collective farm, and the direct Stalinist leadership of the developing mass collective farm movement guaranteed the successful resolution of this historic task, which led to the elimination of the kulak class and all other remaining capitalist elements and to creation of the foundations for socialist organization of the whole national economy in the U.S.S.R. Only after carrying out collectivization of peasant farms, which made possible an unprecedentedly wide application of advanced technology and the scientific achievements of agronomy in the large collective farms thus created, did agriculture cease to be a brake upon the development of the country's national economy and did boundless perspectives for economic and cultural development open up before the collective farm peasantry. And only in this connection is it possible to understand how it has now become possible for us to carry out such new plans as the vast plan of measures for securing high and stable yields in the steppe and forest-

steppe districts of the European part of the country —a plan adopted in 1948, the likes of which are beyond the powers of any capitalist state.

The policy of industrialization of the country and of collectivization of peasant farms, and also the mass movement for shock work and socialist competition, developed under Stalin's leadership, have transformed our motherland. Capitalist elements have been fully liquidated.

From an exploited and oppressed class, our working class has become the leading force of the Soviet state, heading the Soviet people in the task of building socialism. The Soviet peasantry, having built collective farms, with all the advantages of modern large-scale agriculture, freed itself forever from the kulaks, speculators, money-lenders and other spider-exploiters of the village, and began leading a new, prosperous, and cultured life. The modern-day intelligentsia is not the old but a new, people's socialist intelligentsia, which has come, in the main, from the ranks of those same workers, peasants and other working people. The intelligentsia serves the people with readiness and devotion. Socialist society has been created and is already firmly consolidated in our country. This is a society without capitalists, without exploitation of man by man; and, at the same time, the roots for the restoration of capitalism have been torn out once and for all.

The significance of the radical social changes which have taken place in the U.S.S.R. is especially great because our state is a multinational state and because all people of the Soviet Union, with all the differences in their historical past, and, frequently, even in their present customs and ways, are moving along one general socialist path of development. In this connection one of the most remarkable achievements of Stalinist leadership is that great friendship of peoples, their fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, which have been achieved in our country under the banner of socialist internationalism and are strengthening every day.

These successes of socialism in the U.S.S.R., and their great progressive significance, which is becoming more and more strongly revealed, attract the attention of other peoples, the more so because the further intensification of the general crisis of the capitalist system is going on before everybody's eyes, at a time when more and more states are falling away from this system and when capitalism no longer has any prospect of a general rise and the stronger capitalist powers are in one way or another settling matters at the expense of unrestrained plundering and weakening of other capitalist and dependent countries, especially at the expense of brutal exploitation of the working masses of these states. It is no longer possible to hide the fact that in the capitalist countries of America and Europe a new economic crisis is mounting and the many millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed are increasing, while the Soviet Union, where no crises and no unemployment exist, is moving forward confidently along the path of economic growth and prosperity.

Contrary to the predictions of our ill-wishers in the capitalist camp on the inevitability of a prolonged economic decline in the U.S.S.R. after the end of the second world war, our country is successfully coping with liquidation of the serious consequences of the war and of enemy occupation, and is developing the national economy on all sides; moreover, our industry is now functioning at a considerably higher level than during the years preceding the war. The workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union see that they live better today than yesterday, and they know full well that they will live better tomorrow than today. They are assured of their tomorrow, seeing with their own eyes how the U.S.S.R. is growing and gaining strength from year to year. They know that they have a reliable leader, the Communist Party, and a wise guide, the great Stalin.

A great service of Comrade Stalin is the fact that during all these years, whatever difficulties we encountered on our path, the Bolshevist party always held high the banner of struggle for the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R.

There was no small number of Trotskyites in the Party, and of right-wing and all kinds of other traitors and alien elements, who sowed disbelief in the possibility of the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R., situated in the midst of capitalist encirclement. All sorts of agents of the class enemy developed their attacks against the Party and the policy of building socialism carried on by the Party, particularly after Lenin's death. Comrade Stalin upheld and developed Lenin's theory of the possibility of victory of socialism in a single country, the possibility of victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R.

In our time there is no need to quarrel about the scientific accuracy of this theory or to prove that socialism cannot be victorious simultaneously in all countries in the conditions of uneven development of capitalist countries in the age of imperialism, but can at first be victorious only in individual countries, since the possibility of the victory of socialism first of all in a single individual country has already become the real victory of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R., where the premises are now being successfully established for the transition to communism, its highest stage. Consequently, not only in theory, but also by the very fact of the victory of socialism in our country, all the profuse talk on the impossibility of building socialism in such a technically and economically backward country as Russia, talk borrowed from the reactionary sources of bourgeois and Social-Democratic ideology, has been refuted.

But it cannot be forgotten that the Party could not have won this victory, demanding self-sacrificing struggle, if it were not armed with profound faith in the possibility of this victory, if the Party had not routed the vacillating ones in its ranks and those who had little faith, if the Party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin did not inspire and lead the working class of our country toward a bold and resolute overcoming of any and all anti-Leninist vacillations toward an uncompromising struggle with the class enemy and its agents among the working people within the Party itself.

This historic service of Stalin's leadership is the more significant in that it has the greatest international importance and deals a shattering blow at the Social-Democratic disbelief in the victory of socialism with which all Communist parties have to deal in their own ranks. The victory of socialism in our country has clearly demonstrated that the so-called "objective premises" for the victory of socialism have long been ripe in the countries of Europe, and not only Europe, and that in view of this the decisive overcoming of the reactionary influence of the bourgeois Social-Democratic bureaucracy and the split it has made in the workers' movement is at present a paramount task for all honest advocates of socialism.

All people now see that our country has been transformed into a socialist state, that the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. guarantees all the conditions for further and more powerful economic development of the country and for steady growth in the well being of the Soviet people, and that the international situation has already considerably altered in

favor of socialism and people's democracy. The many millions of the Soviet people, who have made enormous progress in their cultural development during the years of Soviet power, are taking part harmoniously and actively in socialist construction in town and countryside, filled with the great consciousness of the rightness of their cause and a profound trust in the wise Stalinist leadership. In the matter of strengthening the socialist system and the socialist re-education of the Soviet people we are moving forward successfully, as is expressed in the growth of the moral-political unity of Soviet society and in the upsurge of Soviet patriotism to such an extent that there is now no force in the world which could turn our people back to capitalism.

This is the principal result of the path of socialist development traversed by our country under the Stalinist leadership of the Bolshevist party.

* * *

As for the relations of the U.S.S.R. with other countries and the international situation as a whole, important changes have taken place here also in recent years.

Until recently the Soviet Union was the only socialist state in the midst of hostile capitalist encirclement. It is common knowledge what attempts were made by imperialist powers to put an end to the existence of the first socialist state by open military intervention, economic blockade and all sorts of foul means, including plots, assassination of Soviet public figures, sabotage and diversion. To ensure external conditions for the peaceful development of the U.S.S.R. was the fundamental task of the foreign policy of the Soviet power. This also demanded constant and vigilant concern for strengthening the might of the Soviet Army and its preparedness to defend the country against attack. The fact that in the course of 1921-1941 our country, conducting an independent Soviet foreign policy, was able to assure peaceful conditions for its development is a tremendous achievement of the Stalin foreign policy—a policy of peace. Stalinist foreign policy, relying on the successes of building socialism and strengthening the country's might, enabled us to make the prewar period a 20-year period of peace, a fact which solved the problem of converting the U.S.S.R. into a mighty socialist power that honorably withstood all the ordeals of the last war.

The second world war ended in complete victory of the U.S.S.R. and the allied states over the fascist aggressors. It evoked a tremendous effort of all forces of the Soviet people and, at the same time, showed the whole world the economic might of our country and the indomitable unity of peoples of the U.S.S.R., might and unity created under the Stalinist leadership of the Party in the years preceding the war. By their self-sacrificing struggle the Soviet people "saved the civilization of Europe from the fascist barbarians" (J. V. Stalin). The Soviet Army crowned our motherland with glory by its unexampled exploits in this war. Comrade Stalin's exceptional role in organization of the great victory is well known.

In order to organize the work of victory, Comrade Stalin took directly into his hands both the political and economic leadership of the country, and also the military leadership, heading the armed forces of the country—a fact which inspired the army and the whole people to self-sacrificing and heroic struggle. This assured rapid conversion of the country's economy in accord with military needs. The huge Soviet Army, created during the war under the direct leadership of Comrade Stalin, was built on the basis of principles of Stalinist military science and transformed into the best modern army. All this made possible a radical turn in the course of the war and assured the victorious realization of Stalinist strategic plans for defeat of the enemy. The very delay in opening the second front in Europe has made it clear to the whole world that the honor of victory over fascism in Europe, and then in the Far East as well, belongs primarily to the Soviet Army and to its incomparable Stalinist leadership. This world-historic victory shed glory on our country, the Soviet Army and its great commander, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin.

It is also known that an important role in defeating the armed forces of the "Axis" states was played by the formation of the anti-fascist coalition of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Great Britain and other allied states. Thanks to the Stalinist foreign policy, which succeeded in preventing creation of a united front of capitalist states against the U.S.S.R. in the period preceding the second world war, the aggressive fascist states were in a position of isolation, while the Soviet Union occupied a fitting position in the powerful anti-fascist coalition. Here too the personal role of Comrade Stalin was of exceptional importance for the whole course of events. A profound knowledge of the history of nations, the versatile experience of leader of the international Communist movement, the ability to fathom and to discern in time the strategic plans and tactics of individual states, the boldness and flexibility of decisions in complicated international affairs, which are so characteristic of Comrade Stalin, determined the decisive successes of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

In order that the anti-Hitler three-power coalition might be created during the war, it was necessary first to thwart the anti-Soviet plans of the governments of Britain, France and the imperialist circles standing behind their backs, the purpose of which was to thrust Germany into a war against the Soviet Union and then to profit at their expense, particularly at the expense of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union was forced even to conclude a non-aggression pact with Germany, when it was finally clear that all the Soviet government's efforts to establish a united front with the other states of Europe to oppose the growing fascist aggression of the "Axis" countries had been frustrated by the governments of Britain and France because of their blind hatred of the Soviet workers' and peasants' state. Comrade Stalin discerned in time the perfidious nature of the Anglo-French intrigues against the Soviet Union at that time, enabling us not only to deliver our motherland from the blow, by deferring the attack of Hitlerite Germany against the U.S.S.R., but also to bring the development of events to a point at which the governments of Britain and the U.S.A. were faced with the necessity of establishing an Anglo-Soviet-American anti-fascist coalition corresponding to the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

The changes in the international situation which followed as a result of the second world war and the enhanced role of the U.S.S.R. speak for themselves.

This is attested, in the first place, by such facts as the formation in Europe and Asia of a number of countries of people's democracy, which have now confidently begun the building of socialism. Only hopeless reactionaries can in our time entertain foolish Utopian schemes of restoring the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania or Korea, not to mention the Mongolian People's Republic, to their old conditions, to the status of obedient slaves of the landowners and bourgeoisie. One cannot help but admit the world significance of the formation of the People's Republic of

China, which has undermined the bases of imperialism in Asia. New paths to freedom and happiness have been opened for the great Chinese people, and—a particularly important fact—it now has its own trusty leader in the form of the Communist Party of China. Comrade Stalin defined the great importance of the creation of the German Democratic Republic in the following words, which thundered throughout the world: "The formation of the German democratic and peace-loving republic is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany together with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to the bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslavement of European countries by world imperialists."

Under present conditions all the states of people's democracy, upholding the cause of peace and democracy, are in one camp with the Soviet Union. Imperialist aspirations and an aggressive policy are alien both to the Soviet Union and the states of people's democracy. They are vitally interested in securing for their peoples, who have won their freedom, stable conditions for a peaceful life and the establishment of friendly and equal relations with other peoples.

We must not, however, forget that another camp also exists.

In spite of the fact that the second world war has only quite recently ended, the imperialist countries and especially the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Great Britain are again occupied in feverish preparations for a new war. Lacking confidence in their own internal forces, they are framing more and more aggressive plans, inflating their military budgets, setting up military bases and aggressive military blocs and alliances, thereby revealing how dangerous to the peaceful life of nations is the present policy of the imperialist powers, which is creating all sorts of adventurist plans of world domination with the help of any means of aggression, including even atomic warfare.

But times have changed.

The fact is of enormous importance that activity in the struggle for strengthening peace is growing more and more among the peoples of the whole world, and, moreover, the knowledge is ripening that it is impossible to guarantee lasting peace by empty pacifist wishes. The movement of supporters of peace which has spread throughout all countries is one of the clearest expressions of the striving of peoples throughout the world for peace. This movement, embracing hundreds of millions of people engaged in physical and mental labor, includes all democratic trade unions, as well as the many-million-strong democratic organizations of women, youth and intellectuals, founded since the war. It is well known that this broad movement in defense of peace, democracy and progress regards the U.S.S.R. as its major bulwark and hope, while the name of Stalin is its great banner.

In the light of these facts one can understand the enhanced role in many countries of Communist and Workers' parties, which, in spite of all persecutions and electoral machinations on the part of reactionary governments, are growing and becoming ideologically strengthened as parties of Marxism-Leninism. During the war the authority of Communists among the masses of the people increased in unprecedented manner, since the Communists produced the most self-sacrificing fighters against fascism and for the rights and freedom of the peoples. Now there is no government concerned with its real authority among its own people which cannot help take into account the enormous growth in the influence of communist ideas among the masses of the people. In order to work its way into power in Yugoslavia, Tito's clique, as is known, also had to pretend to be the friend of the U.S.S.R. and to assume the mask of Communists. The time is not far off, however, when the shameful fate of unscrupulous hirelings of imperialist reaction will overtake the treacherous Tito clique, which has become a gang of hired assassins and spies in the service of foreign imperialist governments, exposed in its plans hostile to the Soviet Union and its own people.

All this means that serious changes have taken place in the alignment of international forces since the second world war.

Instead of the former situation, when there existed a single socialist state, the U.S.S.R., in the midst of capitalist encirclement, a new situation has arisen in which the Soviet Union has emerged from its position of international isolation—a fact which must be acknowledged as a great achievement of Stalinist leadership. In our time the U.S.S.R. is not alone in defending peace throughout the world. Together with the Soviet Union, this cause is upheld by the countries of people's democracy and the whole international camp of peace partisans. Two camps have been formed: the democratic camp headed by the U.S.S.R., which is upholding the cause of stable universal peace in the struggle against the instigators of a new war, and the opposing imperialist camp, headed by the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain, which is carrying on a policy of preparing a new war, but which is not capable of checking the growing surge of the international movement of peace supporters. A situation has arisen in which the imperialists, unleashing a new world war, will inevitably provoke a universal rebuff on the part of peace-loving peoples and the whole democratic camp, which will lead not simply to the defeat of this or that aggressive power, as has been the case up to now, but to the liquidation of the whole system of world imperialism.

Herein lies the main result of those changes in the international situation which mean that now the fates of peace-loving peoples and the interests of all progressive mankind are inseparably bound up with the further successes of the Soviet Union and the world-wide democratic camp headed by its recognized leader, the great Stalin.

* * *

The works of Stalin are now appearing, containing his works from 1901. It is impossible to overestimate the theoretical and political significance of this publication.

Before our eyes, stage by stage, there unfolds the picture of the inspired creative work of the great Stalin, in all its diversity and spiritual wealth. Here all the diverse practical questions of the work of the Bolshevist party and the international communist movement and, together with this, complex scientific problems of history and philosophy, are treated in the light of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism; important questions of domestic and foreign policy and, together with this, vital questions of U.S.S.R. economy, as well as various periods in the development of the countries of the capitalist world, are explained; the essence of great problems of socialist culture, with its diversity of national forms, is disclosed; and the significance is shown of the military problems that have confronted Soviet power many times; in addition the extraordinary personal role of Comrade Stalin in the defense of our fatherland from external enemies becomes clear—a role which began from the first years of Soviet power, and went on through the sub-

sequent conduct of the Soviet peace policy, which always was and continues to be the chief task of U.S.S.R. foreign policy. And one finds in Stalin's work much else which attests to the greatness of the historic work of our Party and its Stalinist leadership.

As the great representative of creative Marxism, Comrade Stalin has highly developed the Leninist principles of strategy and tactics of our Party, a fact of exceptional importance to the Communist movement in all countries. Here the problem of the victory of socialism in one individual country, which was first raised by Lenin and found a profound scientific basis in the works of Stalin, deserves mention. Comrade Stalin illuminated with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and theoretically developed other major problems facing the Party and the Soviet state. Among these are, for example: the Communist Party as a revolutionary party of a new type and, particularly, the question of its guiding role in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat; socialist industrialization in the U.S.S.R. and its decisive significance in strengthening the Soviet state; collectivization of millions of peasant farms and elimination of the last exploiting class, the kulaks, as the culmination of the socialist transformation of our country's whole national economy basis, the problem of strengthening the socialist state in every way in conditions of capitalist encirclement, and the question of the conditions surrounding the withering away of the state; the national question in the period of bourgeois-democratic revolution and the national-colonial question in conditions of socialist revolution, and, particularly, the question of socialist nations; as well as many other important questions of our day. The development of these and other problems in Stalin's scientific works has, in present conditions, the greatest vital significance, not only for the U S S.R. but also for other countries, particularly those which have entered the path of socialism or are waging a national liberation struggle.

It must not be forgotten that no collection, however complete, can adequately reflect the immense labor, so inspiring to our Party and the Soviet people, which Comrade Stalin devotes, day in and day out, to working out new problems and drawing up newer and greater plans for our socialist construction, to formulating the most important instructions of the Party and government, including fundamental diplomatic documents, to all possible matters concerned with organization of the practical implementation of resolutions passed, etc., without which, however, it is impossible to conceive the real scope and ideological significance of Stalin's leadership.

As the great continuer of the immortal Lenin's work, Comrade Stalin stands at the head of all our socialist construction, rallying the family of Soviet peoples, directing the working people of city and countryside toward one great general goal, mobilizing Communists and non-Party people to carry out the tasks of building communism in our country, inspiring the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world to struggle. Stalin's leadership is imbued with profound awareness of the responsibility of the historic mission of the Bolshevist party, the Soviet state, and our whole cause. Critical check-up on what has been done, regardless of personalities and past services, persistent development of Bolshevist self-criticism, unflagging vigilance toward the class enemy and any sallies of its still active agents, the promotion of new cadres, ideologically steadfast and tested in work, and aid to the growth of young talented people, universal intensification of socialist competition and every other form of active participation of the broad masses in the building of communism, together with all new measures for development of the cultural level and communist education of the Soviet people—herein lie the strongest aspects of Stalin's leadership of our Party. Facts of historic significance show that the Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, coped and is coping with the solution of these militant tasks with invariable success.

In the remarkable article, "On the Question of the Strategy and Tactics of Russian Communists," written in 1923, Comrade Stalin precisely defined three historic turning points in the history of our revolution and three strategic plans of our Party corresponding to these turning points. In respect to the third, final, turning point Comrade Stalin wrote:

"The third turning point began with the October upheaval, when the death struggle of the two imperialist groups of the West reached the climax; when the revolutionary crisis in the West was clearly maturing when bourgeois rule in Russia, bankrupt and entangled in contradictions, fell under the blow of proletarian revolution; when the victorious proletarian revolution, having broken with imperialism and leaving the war, found in the imperialist coalitions of the West its sworn enemies; when the acts of the new Soviet government concerning peace, confiscation of landed estates, expropriation of capitalists and liberation of oppressed nationalities won for it the confidence of millions of working people throughout the world. This was a turning point on an international scale, because for the first time the international front of capital was pierced, for the first time the question of the overthrow of capitalism was placed on a practical footing. In this way the October revloution was transformed from a national, Russian force into an international force, while the Russian workers were transformed from a backward detachment of the international proletariat into its vanguard, arousing the workers of the West and the oppressed countries of the East by their self-sacrificing struggle. This turning point has not yet reached its final [stage of] development because it has not yet developed on an international scale, but its content and general direction are already defined with sufficient clarity." (Works, Vol. 5, pp. 178-179).

The profound significance and prophetic character of these words of Stalin are clear to us. At the same time, everyone now sees how far our country has advanced and how seriously the international situation has changed since that time, and changed precisely as Comrade Stalin wrote. This is especially clear in our days, when the U.S.S.R., as a country of victorious socialism and great political, economic and cultural advance, confidently moves forward, together with the fraternal countries of people's democracy, while the countries of capitalism, large and small, more and more lose confidence in the morrow, finding no way out of the growing economic and political contradictions, experiencing newer and newer economic catastrophes.

In contrast to the capitalist countries, where the blind laws of spontaneous economic development dominate and set the general tone, with inevitable periodic crises and the ever-increasing aggravation of social antagonisms, the Soviet state is based upon utterly different foundations. In our country, thanks to the socialist revolution and to the subsequent liquidation of the exploiter classes, a planned development of the whole national economy has been organized of which not a single capitalist state can dream. The Soviet Union is experiencing an upswing of economic life organized under a unified economic plan; moreover, planning is introduced into all other

branches of public life. This is aimed at accelerating a general and many-sided advance of the culture of U.S.S.R. peoples and bringing about growth and flourishing of sciences and the arts. Only in this connection can the growing successes of Soviet science and technology be understood, including our known achievements in mastering atomic energy which have so staggered and perplexed every kind of ill-wisher of the U.S.S.R. With every day the profound significance, in practice and principle, of the struggle against pseudoscience, the struggle which the scientists in the Soviet Union are waging, armed with the method of materialist dialectics, is revealing itself more and more. Our literature and art are more and more becoming standard-bearers of our Stalinist epoch, greatly facilitating the successes of the Soviet people, inspiring them in labor and in struggle, spreading the Soviet influence far beyond the borders of our motherland.

Such vast tasks have never faced any other state. The conception of problems on such a scale is in general alien to the limited bourgeois outlook. Only a consolidated socialist society could undertake such matters, applying guiding scientific principles in all branches of the country's economic and cultural life and in the very cause of ideological education of the people in the spirit of communism, which so successfully multiplies our forces and places the U.S.S.R. head and shoulders above any country belonging to the camp of capitalism. This explains the unprecedented growth in the moral-political authority of the U.S.S.R. among the peoples of the whole world.

It is no accident that these great tasks were left to solution by a party that gave our people and all humanity such great leaders as Lenin and Stalin—giants of theoretical thought and revolutionary deed. That the Soviet people victoriously resolved their domestic and external strategic and tactical tasks since Lenin's death and made their state so mighty, yet at the same time so spiritually close to the working people of the whole world is a great historic service, first of all, of the great leader of our Party, Comrade Stalin, and of his leadership.

That is why the confidence of the working peoples of our country in wise Stalinist leadership is so boundless, why their faith is so strong in the genius of Stalin, why the love of the Soviet people and the working people of the world for Comrade Stalin is so great.

Today, on his 70th birthday, again and again we wish the great and beloved Stalin, our leader, teacher and friend, good health and many years of life for the welfare and glory of our people, for the happiness of all progressive mankind.

Beria

GREAT INSPIRER AND ORGANIZER OF COMMUNISM'S VICTORIES. (By L. Beria. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 4. Complete text:)

Since the great Lenin there has been no name in the world so dear to the hearts of millions of working people as the name of the great leader, Comrade Stalin.

The working people of all countries of the world utter Comrade Stalin's name with fervent love, relating the realization of their age-old hopes and expectations to his name.

Comrade Stalin's name is uttered with a feeling of profound gratitude by the working people of the countries of people's democracy, which have embarked on the path of building socialism; it is surrounded by the love of the Chinese workers and peasants, who have thrown off the yoke of colonial oppression. Comrade Stalin's name inspires the working people of Europe and America in the struggle against capitalism; it inspires the people of the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial countries in their righteous struggle for national freedom and independence.

Comrade Stalin's whole life is inseparably bound up with the struggle to form and strengthen the Bolshevist party, bound up with the triumph of the proletarian revolution, the interests of the workers, the triumph of communism.

Comrade Stalin's work is so great and many-sided that many years would be needed to describe it in due measure.

All of Comrade Stalin's work is permeated with greatness in the field of theory, combined with tremendous organizational scope and the ability to inspire the Party and the multimillion masses of workers with a single will and to direct their energy to fulfillment of decisive tasks, to show the Party the true way and to lead to victory.

It is known that the socialist social system differs in principle from any other preceding social system, including the ways in which it was created. While the economic content of preceding social systems took shape spontaneously, socialism can be formed only through the conscious actions of the masses and according to a scientifically worked out plan. In remarking on the particular complexity of the task of building socialism, Lenin stated:

"It was not difficult to drive out the Tsar. Only a few days were needed for that. It was not difficult to drive out the landholders. This was done in a few months. It is not difficult to drive out even the capitalists.

"But it is incomparably more difficult to eliminate classes; the division into workers and peasants still remains.***

"All must work according to a single common plan, on public land, in public factories and shops, and according to a common system. Will it be easy to do this? You see that a solution cannot be attained as easily here as in the case of driving out the Tsar, the landholders and the capitalists" (Works [Russian edition], Vol. XXX, p. 411).

The Stalin epoch is the epoch of building a new socialist society. In the circumstances of the new historical situation, requiring solution of the most complex theoretical and practical problems of building socialism, Comrade Stalin's genius has arisen before the people of our country and all advanced and progressive mankind in all its greatness.

Comrade Stalin's name stands among the names of the greatest geniuses of mankind—Marx, Engels, Lenin. For the creation of scientific communism, mankind is indebted to Marx and Engels. For the victory of the proletarian revolution and the formation of the Soviet social and state system, mankind is indebted to Lenin and his faithful pupil, Comrade Stalin. For the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the rescue of its civilization from fascist barbarism, mankind is indebted to Comrade Stalin.

I.

Even during Lenin's lifetime and under his leadership, beginning with the preparatory period of the Bolshevist Party's formation, Comrade Stalin emerged as Lenin's closest pupil, the most loyal of his followers and as the greatest theoretician, organizer and builder of our Party after Lenin.

Of all Lenin's contemporaries, none could understand and appreciate as fully as Stalin Lenin's greatness and his historic role as founder of a new-type proletarian party.

"Acquaintance with Lenin's revolutionary activity from the end of the '90s, and particularly after 1901,

after publication of 'Iskra' [The Spark]," says Comrade Stalin, "convinced me that in the person of Lenin we have an unusual man. At that time he was not a mere leader of the Party in my eyes; he was its actual creator, because he alone realized the inner essence and immediate needs of our party. When I compared him with the other leaders of our party, it seemed to me all the time that Lenin's comrades-in-arms—Plekhanov, Martov, Axlerod and others—stood a whole head below Lenin, that in comparison with them Lenin was not only one of the leaders, but a higher type of leader, a mountain eagle who did not know fear in combat and who boldly led the Party forward along the unexplored paths of the Russian revolutionary movement" (Works [Russian edition], Vol. VI, pp. 52-53).

From his first steps of revolutionary activity Comrade Stalin stood unwaveringly under Lenin's banner. He was Lenin's true and devoted follower in the great cause of thorough preparation to form a really revolutionary Marxist party in Russia. He made his extremely valuable contribution to Leninist development of the Marxist party's ideological, organizational, political and theoretical tenets.

In the struggle to organize the victory of the October revolution, in the struggle against capitalists and traitors of all brands, Comrade Stalin unwaveringly stood shoulder to shoulder with his great teacher Lenin at the head of the Bolsheviks' fighting staff, the Central Committee of the Party.

During the difficult Civil War years Lenin and Stalin led the Party, the state, the Red Army and the country's entire defense.

The transition to the peace-time work of restoring the national economy after the Civil War required new direction of all forces of the Bolshevist party to overcome enormous difficulties in the atmosphere of furious and malicious attacks on Lenin's policy by the Trotskyite, Kamenevite, Zinovyevite and Bucharinite pack.

At that time Stalin joined Lenin in coming out as an organizer of the Party's forces in the struggle for Lenin's party line and as an upholder of party unity.

One of Comrade Stalin's great services was the tremendous work he did under Lenin's guidance in creating and strengthening the national Soviet republics and in creating the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lenin proposed that the Central Committee of the Party elect Comrade Stalin general secretary of the Central Committee. Comrade Stalin has been working continually in this high post since April 3, 1922.

And when, in January, 1924, the Bolshevist party, the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the working people of the whole world suffered a grievous loss—the death of the creator, leader and teacher of the Party, Lenin—the Party rallied around Comrade Stalin and followed him along the Leninist path, crushing the enemies of Leninism.

Along the difficult and complex path to the victory of socialism and under conditions of bitter class struggle, the Party under Comrade Stalin's leadership beat off numerous attacks by the enemies of Leninism, shattered any and all opportunist groups and drove from its ranks all persons of little faith, opportunists, defeatists and traitors.

In this struggle our party came forth in the full armor of Leninism. Comrade Stalin had armed the Party with the sharp weapon of Leninism.

II.

Comrade Stalin defended Leninism against its enemies; he generalized the experience of the class struggle of the proletariat under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He generalized the experience of the epoch of socialism's triumph in the U.S.S.R. He developed and advanced Marxist-Leninist theory in all its branches.

Comrade Stalin's classic work "On the Principles of Leninism" armed Communists with the weapon of Marxist-Leninist theory on questions of proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the triumph of socialism in one country, the national liberation movement in colonial and semi-colonial countries, etc.

Establishing and developing Leninism and relying on Lenin's instructions, Comrade Stalin developed the tenets of the country's socialist industrialization; on the basis of that industrialization the historic task of collectivizing agriculture was carried out. In terms of its results, this was a victory equal in significance to the revolutionary upheaval in October, 1917.

Comrade Stalin provided the profound theoretical basis for the need of strengthening the state during the dictatorship of the proletariat. He created the doctrine of the socialist state, thus filling in the gaps in the Marxist theory of the state. He laid the theoretical groundwork and developed the Leninist proposition on the advantages of the Soviet social and state system, as opposed to any non-Soviet social system. He disclosed the Soviet state's sources of strength and he solved the problem of the laws of the co-existence and struggle of two systems, socialist and capitalist, in the international arena.

Comrade Stalin developed Lenin's teaching on the Party, provided a profound, elaborated characterization of the Bolshevist party's unique features as a new-type party, defined the Party's decisive role under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and defined the ways of growth of ideological training and political welding of Party personnel. He elaborated the question of the mutual relationship of the political line and the Party's organizational work, of the significance of educating the masses in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, of the role of self-criticism in the Party's life.

Self-criticism is the constantly effective tool of Bolshevism, directly related to its nature and revolutionary spirit.

"I believe, comrades," said Comrade Stalin, "that self-criticism is as necessary to us as air and water. I believe that without it, without self-criticism, our party could not advance, it would not be able to disclose our sore spots, it would not be able to eliminate our shortcomings. And we have many shortcomings. This must be admitted openly and honestly.

"The slogan of self-criticism cannot be regarded as a new slogan. It lies at the very basis of the Bolshevist party. It lies at the basis of the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If our country is the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the dictatorship is headed by a single party, the party of Communists, which does not share and cannot share power with other parties, is it not clear that we ourselves must point out and correct our errors if we wish to advance. Is it not clear, comrades, that self-criticism must be one of the major forces advancing our development?" (Works [Russian edition], Vol. XI, p. 29).

In the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)," Comrade Stalin generalized the development and entire experience of the Bolshevist party and summarized the results achieved along its glorious historic path. The Stalinist deductions given in the conclusion of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)" are a further development of the Marxist-Leninist

teaching on the party of the working class, a militant guide to action for our party, for Communists and real Marxist parties in their struggle for the victory of communism.

Comrade Stalin developed Lenin's instructions on the international significance of the great October socialist revolution and the triumph of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. He showed the unity of national and international tasks in the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. Comrade Stalin exposed contemporary Social-Democracy as the ideological bulwark of capitalism, showing that "it is impossible to do away with capitalism without putting an end to Social-Democracy in the workers' movement" (Works [Russian edition], Vol. 10, p. 250).

Stalin's definition of the tasks of Communist parties contained in the article "On the International Situation and Tasks of Communist Parties," is a program of action for Communists today as well.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that the tasks of Communist parties consist in:

"1. Fully utilizing any and all contradictions in the camp of the bourgeoisie with the object of breaking up and weakening its forces, with the object of strengthening the position of the proletariat.

"2. Outlining concrete forms and methods for bringing together the working class of advanced countries and the national-revolutionary movement of colonies and independent countries with the object of [giving] full support to this movement against the common enemy, against imperialism.

"3. Advancing and carrying through to the end the task of struggling for unity of the trade union movement, bearing in mind that this is the surest means of winning over the millions of the masses of the working class***

"4. Outlining concrete forms and methods for bringing together the working class and the small peasantry, crushed by the bureaucratic machinery of the bourgeois state and by the rapacious prices of the all-powerful trusts, bearing in mind that the struggle for the small peasantry is a component task of a party moving toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"5. Supporting the Soviet power and disorganizing interventionist machinations against the Soviet Union, bearing in mind that the Soviet Union is the bulwark of the revolutionary movement of all countries, that the preservation and strengthening of the Soviet Union means hastening the victory of the working class over the world bourgeoisie" (Works [Russian edition], Vol. 7, pp. 57-58).

The international Communist movement grew and strengthened under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the young Communist parties became mass parties of the working class, cadres of stalwart Communist battlers grew up who were the consistent defenders of their countries' national interests and the vital interests of the working masses during the years of the war against the Hitlerite plunderers. In the postwar period they have headed the cause of defense of peace and the independence of peoples.

Comrade Stalin's historic service to the peoples of our country and to all humanity, as leader of our Party, has been his wise leadership, guaranteeing the triumph of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the victory of the Soviet people in the patriotic war.

These victories were historic landmarks determining the further development of human society.

III.

In less than a quarter of a century of peaceful socialist construction, through the heroic labor of the working class and all the working people and under the leadership of the Bolshevist party and its leader, Comrade Stalin, the U.S.S.R. was transformed from a backward agrarian country into a powerful industrial and collectivized socialist power.

Large new cities, shops and factories, power stations, state farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms have sprung up throughout the tremendous territory of the U.S.S.R. The entire country has been covered with schools, technical schools, universities, institutes, theaters, clubs and libraries.

After the end of the patriotic war the Soviet state re-established the prewar level of industrial and agricultural production in a short period and brought about the fact that, in 1948, the U.S.S.R. national economy exceeded the prewar level; gross output of industry increased 18%, and the national income 16%, over the 1940 level.

The tasks of the postwar five-year plan are being successfully fulfilled in industry, railroad and water transport, agriculture, culture, public health, and improving the material welfare of the workers.

The rapid growth of the national economy significantly increased the U.S.S.R. share in world gross industrial output, as a result of which the Soviet Union now occupies second place in the world in gross industrial output and in such important fields as smelting of pig iron, steel smelting, coal mining, power generation and the production of tractors, combines, trucks and cement.

Our Soviet industry is capable of producing any of the most complex machines, lathes and implements, and all sorts of industrial products necessary for agriculture and for the population. This is a firm guarantee of the U.S.S.R.'s economic independence of the countries of capitalism.

Thanks solely to Stalin's wise policy of industrializing the country, of creating and developing on this basis such branches of industry as the iron and steel, chemical, precision machine building and tool making industries, etc., the Soviet Union was able to solve the problem of obtaining atomic energy in a short time.

The more than 246,000 collective farms and 4,540 state farms, comprising our socialist agriculture, constitute the greatest mechanized agriculture in the world. It is better equipped with modern technology than the agriculture of any other country.

The supplying of the U.S.S.R.'s entire socialist national economy with modern technology is one of the major triumphs of socialist construction.

A no less important achievement of socialism is the creation and training of cadres which have mastered the technology and are capable of using this technology exhaustively and seeing to its further development.

In order to create and train numerous cadres of Soviet intellectuals, to achieve a mighty upswing in the standards of cultural facilities for the working class and peasantry, it was necessary to effect a cultural revolution. This cultural revolution was effected by the Bolshevist party under Comrade Stalin's leadership.

The triumph of the socialist system in all branches of U.S.S.R. national economy made it possible to build in our country for the first time in the history of mankind a new socialist economy, "knowing neither crises nor unemployment, knowing neither poverty nor ruin, and providing its citizens the possibility of a prosperous and cultured life" (J. Stalin, "Problems of Leninism" [Russian edition], p. 510).

The U.S.S.R. is the first and at present the only country in the world where the exploiting classes have been eliminated. The triumph of socialism in the U.S.S.R. raises the spirit of the working class of capitalist countries and strengthens its faith in its

powers, faith in the triumph of socialism throughout the world.

One of the greatest gains of socialism is the establishment of fraternal friendship among peoples in a multinational socialist state, unprecedented in the history of humanity.

The Russian people are the most outstanding nation in the fraternal family of equal peoples in the U.S.S.R.

Under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Russian working class bore the principal burden in the struggle for the triumph of the great October socialist revolution.

In the struggle for the triumph of socialist construction, the Russian people were the advance detachment among the peoples of the U.S.S.R., the detachment which set the standard for all other peoples in carrying out industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture for the cause of building a socialist life.

During the years of the great patriotic war, the Russian people, with their clear intellect, firm character and wise patience, merited their general recognition as the leading force of the Soviet Union among all the peoples of our country.

Comrade Stalin particularly noted that "the confidence of the Russian people in the Soviet government was that deciding force which ensured the historic victory over fascism, the enemy of mankind" (J. Stalin, "On the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War," fifth [Russian] edition, p. 197).

Established by Comrade Stalin and proceeding under conditions of the Soviet system, on the basis of economic, political and military mutual aid within the framework of a single allied state, the fraternal cooperation of the peoples of our country basically changed the peoples of the U.S.S.R. New socialist nations were developed and formed in the U.S.S.R. on the ruins of the old bourgeois nations.

In the new, socialist nations the mighty, creative forces of the Russian people, the inexhaustible creative forces of all peoples of the U.S.S.R., developed.

Mighty centers of socialist industry, state farms and collective farms equipped with the most advanced technology, 78,000 elementary and secondary schools (outside the Russian Republic) with instruction in native languages, hundreds of higher educational institutions and research establishments, and hundreds of national theaters have been created in the national republics of the Soviet Union.

The prosperity of the national republics of the Soviet Union is especially striking in comparison with the situation in some states bordering on the U.S.S.R.

Let us take, for example, the Azerbaidzhan and the Uzbek Soviet republics and Iran and Turkey, two states that are neighbors of the U.S.S.R. In the present case we must limit ourselves, of course, only to individual comparison of some indices of the state of the economy and culture.

It is well known that the Uzbek and Azerbaidzhanian people long ago drove out their former exploiters, the khans and beys, the merchants and capitalists. The best sons and daughters of the working people of Azerbaidzhan and Uzbekistan now administer state affairs, factories, collective farms, schools and institutes in their republics. Like all Soviet people, the working people of Azerbaidzhan and Uzbekistan have for a long time not known the yoke of exploitation and the terrors of poverty, hunger and unemployment. The material and cultural standards of the life of the people grow from year to year.

The peoples of Iran and Turkey continue to languish under the power of the landholders—the khans, capitalists and foreign enslavers.

During the period of Soviet rule, the Azerbaidzhan Republic and the Uzbek Republic have been transformed from backward agrarian countries into industrial republics with a diversified industry occupying a dominant place in the national economy.

Iran and Turkey have remained backward agrarian countries, where agriculture by primitive methods is the basis of the whole economy. In this regard two-thirds of the peasants in Iran do not own land, while 62% of all the landholdings in the country belong to landlords. In Turkey the overwhelming majority of peasants do not own land, but work on the lands of landlords.

In Azerbaidzhan and Uzbekistan 90% of the population was illiterate before Soviet rule, while in 1946 illiteracy was completely overcome. At present 85% of the population in Iran is illiterate and about 66% in Turkey; about 70% of the villages in Turkey have no schools.

In the Azerbaidzhan Republic there are 19 higher educational institutions, serving 29,000 students, or one higher educational institution for each 163,000 persons. In Iran there is a total of only five higher educational institutions, serving about 4,500 students, or one higher educational institution for each 3,400,000 persons.

In the Uzbek Republic 36 higher educational institutions serve 38,000 students, or one higher educational institution per 175,000 inhabitants. In Turkey there are ten higher educational institutions serving 11,000 students, or one such establishment per 1,950,000 inhabitants.

In the Azerbaidzhan Republic there are 13 theaters and 2,100 clubs and palaces of culture. In the Uzbek Republic there are 23 theaters and 3,011 clubs and palaces of culture. Each of these republics has established its own film industry. In Iran and Turkey there are only a few privately-owned theaters, eking out a miserable existence. These states do not have their own film industries, and their theaters show Hollywood banalities for the most part.

In the Azerbaidzhan Republic there are 5,902 doctors, or one doctor per 525 of the population. In Iran there are 1,500 doctors, or one doctor per 11,333. In the Uzbek Republic there are 6,612 doctors, or one doctor per 953 persons. In Turkey there are 2,181 doctors, or one doctor per 8,941 persons. As for hospital beds: In the Azerbaidzhan Republic there is one bed for each 183 persons. In Iran there is one bed for each 3,400 persons. In the Uzbek Republic there is one bed for each 186 persons, in Turkey one bed per 1,466.

In the Azerbaidzhan Republic there are 48 cities and city settlements having water supply systems. There is not a single city in Iran, including its capital, Teheran, that has a water supply system. Teheran, by the way, does not even have a sewerage system.

There are more than 5,000 tractors, 600 combines, 77,000 drawn implements and other agricultural machinery operating in Azerbaidzhan agriculture. The basic farming implements in Iran are still the "azal" and "omach" wooden plows.

There are more than 24,000 tractors, 1,500 combines, 280,000 drawn implements and other agricultural machines operating in Uzbek agriculture. The basic implement for cultivating the soil in the Turkish village is the "karaspan" wooden plow. There is one karaspan for every two farms, one plow for every 16 farms and one agricultural machine for every 220 farms.

These few comparisons reflect the economic and cultural growth of the national republics of the Soviet Union, achieved as a result of the introduction of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy and as a result of

Comrade Stalin's paternal solicitude for the prosperity of the peoples of the multinational Soviet Union.

The triumph of the great October socialist revolution, our Soviet social and state system, the triumph of socialism in the U.S.S.R., achieved under Comrade Stalin's leadership—herein is the basis for the unprecedented rise and flourishing of the economy and culture of all peoples of the U.S.S.R., under the leadership of the working class and the party of the Bolsheviks who are laying the way to communism.

During the period of the most furious and difficult of all wars ever experienced in the history of our motherland, the entire Soviet people once more saw how wise and farsighted was the policy of the Bolshevist party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, continuer of Lenin's cause. This was the policy of industrializing the country, of collectivizing agriculture, of concern for strengthening the armed forces of the socialist state, of increasing the vigilance of the Party and the people against attempts of any and all enemies of the Soviet state.

Comrade Stalin's greatness was disclosed with new force during the years of the great patriotic war. During the very first days of the war, when mortal danger hung over our motherland, when, under the monstrous pressure of the Hitlerite hordes, the Red Army fell back from our native cities and villages, Comrade Stalin stood at the head of the State Defense Committee, at the head of the country's armed forces. He inspired the peoples of the U.S.S.R. with faith in the victory of our just cause and rallied them under the banner of Lenin to defeat the enemy, to win victory.

Under Comrade Stalin's direct guidance and with his personal participation, plans were drawn up for all major Red Army military operations, and the problems of ensuring troop replacements, arms, military supplies and food for the front were solved; problems of aid to besieged Leningrad, Sevastopol, Odessa, the Caucasus and Stalingrad were settled. Large-scale measures were worked out to transfer war industry and civilian industry to the eastern areas of the country and to operate it on new sites. Measures were worked out for evacuation and resettlement of workers at rebased factories, as well as measures for ensuring rail transportation, for increasing cultivated areas in the East, for strengthening labor discipline in factories, on state farms, and collective farms, and for supplying workers with food and industrial products.

The whole activity of our party and the Soviet state was directed by Comrade Stalin. His magnificent insight, his capacity quickly to seize and discern the meaning of impending events and the peculiarities of every stage of the war, his ability to aim and direct the forces of the Party and the people toward fulfillment of important and decisive tasks, and his unbending will, his firmness and persistence in carrying out decisions made, ensured to our state the victory over the enemy.

The commanding genius of the founder of Soviet military science, Comrade Stalin, directed our Soviet Army to victory over the enemy in battles of the great patriotic war.

The defeat of German troops at Moscow, at Stalingrad, in the Caucasus, at Orel, at Kursk, at Leningrad; the unprecedentedly strong blow which shattered the Germans' defenses along a 1,200-kilometer line from the Baltic to the Carpathians in January, 1945; the storming of Berlin, carried out by Soviet troops under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, were examples of the superiority of Stalinist strategy, tactics and military operative art in modern warfare.

During the years of severe tests the Soviet people drew still nearer to their beloved leader, Comrade Stalin. In Comrade Stalin the Soviet people saw even more clearly and distinctly the features of his great teacher, Lenin. They saw that our army and people were led into battle against a brutalized enemy by a tested leader who, like Lenin, was fearless in battle and merciless toward the enemies of the people; like Lenin, free of any semblance of panic; like Lenin, wise and bold in deciding complicated questions; like Lenin, clear and definite, just and honorable, loving his people as Lenin loved them.

By their self-sacrificing struggle the Soviet people not only defended their freedom and independence. They saved European civilization from the fascist barbarians.

Progressive people throughout the world know and understand the great role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. They recognize perfectly well what fate awaited the peoples of Europe in the event of victory by fascist Germany.

Quite recently a prominent British scientist, Prof. Bernal, who was excluded from membership in the Council of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science" because of his criticism of the policy of the British government, declared in a letter released to the press:

"Several years ago the Soviet people were our allies, and if it had not been for their sacrifices, which were considerably greater than ours, all decent scientific people in Britain would now be either in concentration camps or dead."

The Soviet state's wise Stalinist foreign policy played a significant role in ensuring the victory of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and the triumph of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war. From the first day of the Soviet power's existence, it was and remains a consistent policy of peace, a policy directed toward exposing aggressors and warmongers, toward ensuring peaceful socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., toward the struggle to maintain peace throughout the world, toward supporting peoples who have become victims of aggression and are struggling for the freedom of their motherland.

Now, when American and British imperialists are preparing a new world war, when a threat is again advancing upon peace-loving peoples, civilization and culture, the eyes of all advanced and progressive mankind, and the eyes of hundreds of millions of common people in all countries of the earth are directed toward Comrade Stalin—the inspirer and organizer of the innumerable forces in the camp of peace and the camp of democracy.

In the struggle for peace the forces of the anti-imperialist camp, the forces of peace, democracy and socialism, are growing and strengthening. This is shown by the further growth in the might of the Soviet Union, by the political and economic strengthening of the countries of people's democracy—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania—by their successes in the construction of socialism, and by the formation of the German Democratic Republic. The growth of the forces in the camp of peace and democracy is proved by the historic victory of the Chinese People's Republic, gained by the Chinese people under the guidance of their glorious leader, Mao Tse-tung.

The strengthening and growth of the influence of the Communist parties of France and Italy and the Communist parties of other countries, the growth of the democratic movement in capitalist countries and the enormous proportions of the movement of supporters of peace—all these attest to the growing forces in the democratic camp.

The all-popular movement for peace, which is

growing in all countries of the world, will not be stopped by any terroristic treatment of democratic organizations nor by persecution of the supporters of peace by the Anglo-American imperialists. The treachery of the Anglo-American hireling, Tito, and his fascist band, who have sold their country into slavery to the American and British imperialists, will not break the ranks of the democratic camp.

Firmly and confidently, the Soviet people are approaching communism. A new powerful rise in all branches of the U.S.S.R. national economy is taking place in our time.

There is no force on earth which can compel the Soviet people to deviate from their path as outlined by Lenin and Stalin.

* * *

Comrade Stalin firmly holds the rudder of leadership in the struggle for the triumph of communism. Our leader's genius is combined with his simplicity and modesty, with an extraordinary personal charm, with implacability toward the enemies of communism, with sensitivity and paternal concern for individuals. He possesses extreme clarity of thought, calm greatness of character, scorn and intolerance of all boastfulness and outward effect.

Comrade Stalin's whole life and work are a great, inspiring example of fidelity to Leninism and unbounded love of Lenin, an example of self-sacrificing service to the working class and to all working people, to the cause of freeing humanity from oppression and exploitation.

Comrade Stalin's glorious 70th birthday was a significant event in the life of the Soviet people. With a new, mighty, nation-wide, patriotic upsurge, the workers of our country are expressing their profound gratitude and boundless love for the great leader and teacher, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin. With new achievements of free and joyous socialist labor on all sectors of socialist construction, the people are honoring the inspirer and creator of their victories.

The workers of the countries of people's democracy are observing Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday with a new labor upsurge, with the welding of their ranks in the struggle for socialism.

Today millions of fighters for peace and democracy in all countries of the world are closing their ranks still more around Comrade Stalin, as around their battle ensign.

In all languages of peoples of the world, words of greeting to our leader sound with fresh force on this noteworthy day: Glory to Comrade Stalin!

Forward to new victories under the great Stalin's leadership!

Voroshilov

INSPIRED COMMANDER OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. (By K. Voroshilov. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 5. 5,000 words. Condensed text:)

On Dec. 21, 1949, the Soviet people, together with all progressive mankind, celebrate the 70th birthday of the greatest man on our planet, J. V. Stalin, their wise leader, teacher and indefatigable fighter for the peace and independence of peoples, the builder of a new human society, and an inspired commander. ... At this noteworthy time the whole of progressive humanity beyond the bounds of our motherland addresses words of gratitude, with a feeling of profound thankfulness and love, to the great leader and inspired commander, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union Stalin, who, at the head of the Soviet people and their glorious, victorious army, ensured to hundreds of millions of people freedom, independence and the conditions for socialist transformation, who ensured to all mankind deliverance from fascist enslavement.

1.

Perfidiously violating the non-aggression pact, the German fascist army invaded the U.S.S.R. June 22, 1941. One hundred seventy well-trained and technically well-equipped German divisions, concentrated on our borders and relying on tremendous reserves and the rich industrial base of fascist-seized Europe, drunk on easy victories in the West—all this inspired fantastic calculations by the fascist military on victoriously concluding the war against the Soviet Union in a "lightning" period. ...

In accord with the will of the Party and government and expressing the hopes of all the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin headed the armed forces of the Soviet Union at the socialist state's gravest moment, when there was a real danger to the life of our motherland. ...

We do not have the opportunity here to provide an exhaustive analysis of the treasure-trove of Stalinist strategic designs and of the brilliant operations organized and executed by our heroic armed forces under the leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. But it is necessary to touch at least cursorily on the main stages of this very great military epic.

In studying and investigating the great patriotic war, the course of military events can be conditionally divided approximately into four periods in conformity with the nature and results of the most decisive operations. Each of these periods reflects originality and constant progress in the development of the Stalinist art of war.

The first period covers the operations from June, 1941, approximately to the autumn of 1942, i.e., until our counter-offensive near Stalingrad.

Combining defense with counter-attacks and counter-offensives on major strategic sectors, the Soviet Supreme Command undermined the fascist army's striking force in this period and buried the German strategy of "lightning" war. Stalin's inspired leadership and the unparalleled valor of our troops changed the relationship of forces at that time in our favor and thus, despite the absence of a second front, created a favorable situation for our troops to pass over to a decisive offensive. ...

The second period, approximately from the end of 1942, i.e., the battle of Stalingrad, to the end of 1943, is the period of the turning point in the course of the great patriotic war. In numerous brilliant battles, the Soviet Army finally wrested the strategic initiative from the enemy. Having strengthened its superiority over the enemy's forces, it went over to a decisive offensive on a tremendous front and liberated two-thirds of occupied Soviet territory. Suffering tremendous losses, the armed forces of fascist Germany were compelled to pass over to the defensive on all fronts. ...

The third period, covering the operations in 1944, is a period of decisive victories for the Soviet Army. It is known as the period of the ten Stalinist blows. During this stage the scope and crushing nature of the offensive operations of the Soviet armed forces reached their climax. As a result of these operations Germany's Balkan allies were knocked out...every single fascist aggressor was driven beyond the borders of the Soviet land and military operations were entirely transferred to enemy territory. ... Applying skilled Stalinist maneuvering in these operations, the Soviet Army brilliantly executed break-throughs in the adversary's front on several sectors at the same time, thereby depriving him of the opportunity

to rally reserves for resisting our powerful sudden blows. ...

The fourth and last period, from the end of 1944 to the end of the second world war, can be described as a period of climactic victories for the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany. Enriched by three years of experience, having mastered all complicated forms of operational maneuvers to perfection and having mastered tactical methods of mass engagements with colossal and skilled massing of fighting equipment in vital directions, the Soviet Army overcame all long-term fortifications in East Prussia and on the central sector from the Vistula to Berlin in a short time during this period. Yielding nothing to the famous "Siegfried Line" in strength, these fortifications were regarded by the Hitlerite command as an insurmountable barrier. They were incapable, however, of halting or even of delaying the headlong offensive of Soviet troops. ...

As a result of four years of war, the Soviet people and their victorious army, headed by the brilliant strategist and commander, Stalin, won a complete victory over Hitlerite Germany.

The "prophecies" of the hostile camp and of certain "allies" in the British Isles and across the ocean, who awaited the Soviet Army's defeat with impatience from the first months of the war, did not come true.

The concealed and obvious sabotage of a second front in the West and the Anglo-American command's strategy of minor operations led to the whole might of the German Army being concentrated against the Soviet Union. Desiring the greatest possible exhaustion and weakening of the Soviet Union and consequently a prolongation of the war, the Anglo-American "allies" gave Hitler the opportunity to wage war on the Soviet front alone for three years, without compelling him to look over his shoulder and fear attack from behind. Their unworthy provocative game enabled him to concentrate immense masses of his troops and military supplies on the Soviet front.

And only after it became obvious that the crushing blows of the Soviet Army were inevitably mortal and that the Soviet Union independently and alone would put an end to Nazi Germany and her satellites were the Messrs. Churchills and Marshalls compelled to hasten to open the second front after a delay—of two years.

2.

Throughout the whole of the second world war, the military thinking of the fascist general staff, at the basis of which was a reactionary idealistic outlook, added nothing new and could not add anything to the general principles of military science in the bourgeois states. The greatest thing of which the fascist military clique proved capable was to resort once again to the adventurous idea bankrupted during the first world war, of the "Blitzkrieg," in which the German military clique's organic incapacity to rise to the level of a scientific understanding of modern war was expressed.

The results of the war between Hitlerite Germany and the U.S.S.R. showed the absolute unsoundness of counting on victory by the "Blitzkrieg" methods. What was effective and realistic for Hitlerism vis-à-vis the capitalist countries of Western Europe proved illusory and disastrous in the war against the Soviet Union.

Only in the U.S.S.R., under conditions of a socialist system, under conditions of the domination of Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist practice, is a genuine military science possible.

Soviet military science was born and perfected simultaneously with the rise and development of the Soviet armed forces. We rightly call our military science Stalinist military science. From the first days of the formation of the Soviet armed forces, Stalin gave much attention and considerable effort to working out scientifically and establishing theoretically the bases of Soviet military science. ...

Constituting a symmetrical system of genuinely scientific knowledge of the entire complex of modern war problems, Stalinist military science embraces, together with purely military elements (strategy, operative skill, tactics, organization and training of troops), the sum of socio-political, economic and moral factors in their totality, their interaction and their determinant influence on the conduct of war as a whole.

Soviet military art, as an integral part of a military science that has mastered and fittingly analyzed the experience of past wars as it applies to the socialist nature of [our] state, has armed our command personnel with technical and practical knowledge in the field of strategy, operational art, tactics and organization and training of troops, and has thereby enabled them to understand correctly the nature of war and to discern the nature of modern operations and combat, as well as the role of various types of troops, their significance and practical use.

In this connection it is essential to give special emphasis to Stalin's phrasing of the question of constantly operating factors, among which the significance of the country's economic and moral potential is given a decisive place in the organizing and winning of victory in modern war.

Stalin strictly delimited these factors into groups: the temporary and passing, and the constantly effective, determining the corresponding place, role and significance of each of them and their mutual relations.

Of the temporary, passing factors on which the strategic calculations of the German command were based in planning war against the U.S.S.R., Stalin points out the "element of suddenness" as the most important military factor.

Stalin lists the following in the second group of factors determining the course and outcome of war: the solidarity of the area behind the front, the army's morale, the number and quality of divisions, the army's weapons, and the organizing ability of the commanders. ...

Stalin's thesis of the superiority and significance of prolonged, constantly effective factors and the limitations of temporary, passing factors instilled in the Soviet people the firm conviction of our superiority over the enemy and its army and reinforced unwavering faith in victory. It mobilized [the people] for heroic deeds at the front and for great labor exploits behind the front. Faith in one's strength and firm confidence in victory were powerful factors and natural prerequisites to victory. ...

Stalin's inspired foreknowledge—at the very beginning of the war—of the inevitable defeat of the Hitlerite army was based on the knowledge of Hitlerite Germany's relative politico-economic and social weakness, i.e., the lack of solidarity behind the front, and confidence in the solidarity behind the Soviet front, i.e., in the solidarity of our state as a whole. Listing the miscalculations of the German command in strategically planning the war, Stalin assigned first place to their miscalculations with respect to evaluating the situation behind their own front and that of their adversary. ...

The next of the constantly effective factors is the army's morale. This factor flows organically from the moral-political situation behind the front, the area which supplies the army not only with all types

of supply—materiel, equipment, arms, food, manpower—but also with ideas, ideology, mood and morale.

In all wars of the past, the moral strength of fighting armies has always played a paramount role. But the moral strength of troops acquires exceptional importance in modern wars, when it is not only the army but the entire country that fights, the whole people; when multimillioned armies take part in military operations on both sides, when extremely prolonged and intense battles take place. ... Much has been written by bourgeois military writers on the morale factor of troops and its significance, but their treatment of the question of an army's morale has nothing in common with the posing of the question by Stalin. Stalin defines the morale factor, the army's spirit first of all, by the nature of the war's political aims and consequently by the nature of the social system, the nature of a given state's domestic and foreign policy, the degree of awareness, the culture of the broad popular masses, the dominant ideology, etc.

Stalin teaches that the army's morale is determined first of all and chiefly by the nature of the war's political aim, i.e., what the state is fighting for, the degree of awareness of the fighters and commanders of the army, the depth of their realization of the justness of the war in progress, the necessity of conducting it to save one's country from an attacking, aggressive enemy, the depth of love for one's motherland and faith in the justness of one's cause, faith in victory, faith in the country's leadership and in the operating armed force forces. ... Other constantly effective factors—the number and quality of divisions, the army's weapons, the organizing abilities of the commanders, conditioned by the framework of the strategic planning of the war and its execution—are indisputable and obvious, especially since they are basically determined by the same economic and moral-political might of the country. ...

Along with the requirement of constantly effective factors of victory in strategically planning the war, its decisive campaigns and individual operations, there is another no less important requirement—reserves.

Stalin always devoted particularly serious attention to reserves. His evaluation of the role of reserves even during the Civil War and intervention period is known.

This is why, during the first stage of the great patriotic war, along with organizing for active defense, the accumulation of strategic and operational reserves for conducting a prolonged, victorious war occupied the lion's share of Stalin's attention. ...

3.

With a front thousands of kilometers long, the great patriotic war required of the Soviet military command solution of a most complex problem—organizing strategic coordination of several fronts. The organization, uninterrupted supply and direction of operations of like kind under a single plan for attaining a single strategic aim are matters of extreme complexity and difficulty. Only Comrade Stalin's military genius was equal to this problem and he provided an exhaustive solution. ...

During the great patriotic war one of the most complex and difficult problems of the art of war was fully and practically solved under Stalin's leadership—the maneuver to encircle and destroy large enemy troop concentrations. Several times during the last war the German fascist command tried, unsuccessfully, to execute such a strategic maneuver against Soviet troops. This strategic maneuver for encirclement became a leading type of military operation in Soviet Army offensive operations.

Supreme Commander-in-Chief Stalin's demands, "by skillful and bold maneuvers to cut the enemy's communications, to encircle and cut off his troops, to destroy and seize the enemy's manpower and equipment," found full realization in the diverse forms of encirclement applied by the Soviet Army under various military conditions. It thereby refuted in actual fact the current theory of bourgeois military specialists as to the exceptionally rare and accidental nature of the encircling operation. That which was unattainable to bourgeois armies, to the German fascist imitators of their [bourgeois armies'] military theory and practice, proved possible and practical for the armed forces of the Soviet state. ...

Henceforth, historians of war and the art of war will not proceed solely on the basis of "Cannae" and "Sedan." In the great patriotic war the Soviet Army carried Stalin's strategy ideas into action and provided history with remarkably executed and far-reaching operations in encircling and liquidating an enemy's main concentrations. Many of these operations will go down as classic examples in the history of warfare.

As is known, the decisive place in modern offensive operations—which in the overwhelming majority of instances have to do with an enemy's deep-echeloned, powerful defensive barriers—belongs to the frontal blow as a radical means of breaking through this barrier and exploiting success behind the adversary's defenses.

Faced during the war with the necessity of cracking the German fascist defenses, which had been developed to perfection, the Soviet Supreme High Command found the forces, means and tactical-operational methods for solving even this most difficult problem with tremendous effectiveness. In addition, in numerous offensive operations for breaking through the defense front, the Soviet Supreme High Command used with great diversity a frontal blow which, following shattering of the adversary's defense, rapidly and with the help of powerful mobile aids—tanks, motorized artillery, motorized infantry and cavalry acting in coordination with aviation—grew into other types of maneuvers and inevitably produced encirclement and liquidation of the adversary's troops, or caused the defeat and pursuit of the enemy to a depth of strategic importance.

A strong frontal blow on one sector, a series of splintering blows on several others to split up the adversary's defense on a broad front, a blow splitting the front to a great depth—all these Stalinist forms of maneuver, strictly coordinated in operative and operative-strategic interaction, found widespread application in the Soviet Army's offensive operations. ...

Special mention should be given so decisive a form of battle as the strategic counter-offensive, with which the Soviet armed forces took over the strategic initiative in the early stage of the war despite the adversary's overwhelming superiority in forces and resources. This enabled the armed forces to create conditions for subsequent counter-offensive operations over the entire length of the Soviet-German front. The above presentation far from exhausts the wealth of strategic and operational-tactical problems so successfully solved under Comrade Stalin's supreme command by excellent Soviet generals and all of the mighty, valiant Soviet Army and Navy in the course of the great patriotic war. ..

The victorious great patriotic war will go down in history as a triumph of the Soviet socialist system, as [proof of] the superiority of the armed forces of socialism over fascist armies, as [proof of] the unquestionable superiority of Soviet, Stalinist military science over the reactionary doctrine of German imperialism, as the triumph of the great Stalin's military-strategic and commanding genius.

* * *

The great historic victory of the country of socialism over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, the victory wrested by the Soviet people under the leadership of the great party of Lenin and Stalin, under the inspired Stalin's supreme command, has inflicted tremendous damage on the world capitalist system and has aided millions of persons

in throwing off the bondage of the old world. ...

Blinded by wild class hatred and unable to stop the inexorable course of history, Anglo-American imperialism openly threatens free peoples with a new world war. But times have changed, the mutual relationship of real forces has changed.

Socialism has become the basis of the lives of many countries and peoples. The camp of fighters for peace has grown into a gigantic force.

The great Stalin's powerful voice in defense of peace has penetrated throughout the world, to all corners of the globe. It has penetrated the souls and hearts of the workers, of progressive people throughout the world. ...

Mikoyan

GREAT ARCHITECT OF COMMUNISM. (By A. Mikoyan. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 6. Complete text:)

Today, Dec. 21, 1949, the peoples of the Soviet Union, working people of the whole world and all progressive mankind are celebrating Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday.

Comrade Stalin has devoted more than 50 years to the service of the working class, to the achievement of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to feverish, tireless creative work for building socialism in the U.S.S.R., and to the international Communist movement.

Having immersed himself from youth in stormy revolutionary activity in the underground movement under the Tsar, Comrade Stalin emerged as a professional revolutionary, as an outstanding organizer and administrator of the Leninist type. As Lenin's closest pupil and aide, and working hand in hand with Lenin, Stalin nurtured and strengthened the Bolshevist party—a new kind of party. He developed and enriched Marxist-Leninist theory and the ideology and policy of Leninism.

Together with the great Lenin, Comrade Stalin led the working class of Russia to the October coup. After the victory of the socialist revolution, Comrade Stalin, together with Lenin, created and organized the first Soviet state in the world. Acting on direct assignment by Lenin, Comrade Stalin worked out the principles of a new military science and military art and headed the armed struggle of the young Soviet republic against the horde of interventionists and domestic counter-revolutionary forces on all fronts of the Civil War where the fate of the October achievement was being decided. Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin directed the work of the Party and the Soviet government in the reconstruction of the national economy, ruined by war.

After the death of Lenin, Comrade Stalin led our motherland to the historic world victory of socialism in the fierce struggle against numerous foreign and domestic enemies of the Party and people.

Stalin is the great successor to Lenin and continuer of his cause. * * *

Marx and Engels had to evolve a theory of scientific socialism without themselves having the possibility of carrying out the principles of socialism in practice. Lenin and Stalin, the great continuers of the work of Marx and Engels in the new historical epoch, are both the authors of the new theory of scientific socialism which they enriched and applied in life. They are brilliant theoreticians, captains of the revolutionary army in the battles of the proletarian revolution and practical builders of the first socialist state in the world.

Stalin not only fully mastered the entire scientific heritage of Marx, Engels and Lenin; he not only defended Marxist-Leninist theory in the bitter struggle against opportunists of all varieties; he not only proved to be a brilliant interpreter of the scientific heritage of his teachers; he also enriched Marxism-Leninism with a number of great discoveries, and further developed the Marxist-Leninist theory. In the works of Comrade Stalin Leninism is raised to a new, higher historical plane. It now constitutes the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism, proletarian revolutions and victorious construction of socialism in the U.S.S.R.; the epoch in which the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and the peoples of great China made an historic turn into the path of people's democracy and socialism; the epoch of a hitherto unheard of anti-imperialist movement by the oppressed peoples of the world.

The Marxist-Leninist philosophy, which is transforming the world, reached its apex in the works of Comrade Stalin. The brilliant works of Comrade Stalin, which have become accessible to all working people through the publication of his "Works," are imbued with the spirit of revolutionary dialectics. Unsurpassed clarity of thought, simplicity of its expression and truly Stalinist logical consistency and firm adherence to basic principles and views characterize all the works of Comrade Stalin, from the first articles of the young Marxist-Leninist in the press at the beginning of our century to the classic works of the great coryphaeus of science at the time of the flourishing of Stalin's genius, at the time of the victorious establishment of socialism.

The power of Stalin's foresight regarding revolutionary events is extraordinary, and this is one of the basic qualities of our great leader. Comrade Stalin prophetically pointed out as early as August, 1917, before the victory of the October revolution, that our country would be the first to pave the road to socialism: "The possibility that Russia will turn out to be just that country which paves the road to socialism is not excluded *** The outdated notion that only Europe can show us the way must be rejected. There is dogmatic Marxism and creative Marxism. I base myself on the latter."

This insight and perspicacity of Comrade Stalin, combined with a mighty, unequaled will-power and truly Bolshevist firmness, assured great victory to our party and our people and shameful defeat to all domestic and external enemies. Comrade Stalin's leadership brought the peoples of our country great victories with a minimum of sacrifice and in the shortest possible time.

Comrade Stalin developed and perfected Lenin's theory on state and revolution, and evolved a theory of the socialist state. He gave exhaustive theoretical foundation to Lenin's thesis concerning the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country and proved the correctness of this theory by the actual establishment of socialism in the U.S.S.R. He evolved the theory of the construction of a socialist society and transition to communism. Stalin's teaching concerning socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture on the basis of such industrialization had a decisive role in the fortunes of our country. Comrade Stalin theoretically and practically solved the question of putting millions of atomized and segmented peasant households on the path of collective farming.

Comrade Stalin developed Lenin's cooperative plan into a harmonious teaching on collectivization of agriculture and found the best possible form for the organization of collective farms—the form of the agricultural artel. This form has become flesh and blood of many millions of peasants, and has fully justified itself in practice. Its strongest point is the artful blending of collective interests—as the basic interests—with the personal interests of collective farmers—as secondary. Only this form of organization could bring complete collectivization in the shortest possible time, irretrievably attach many millions of peasants to socialism and liquidate the most numerous and tenacious exploiter class—the kulaks. The artel form guarantees the constant and ever increasing growth of the collective

economy of the farms as against the private economies of the farm members. It is precisely on this principle that the Collective Farm Statute is built. The statute is the basic law, a genuine constitution, of the collective farm system, and Comrade Stalin is its author.

Comrade Stalin is the wise and far-sighted author of the basic theoretical works of Marxism-Leninism on the national question. He shouldered the entire burden of the formation and strengthening of our national republics and provinces, the welding of the peoples of the Soviet Union into a single fraternal family around the Russian working class. Instead of the former mistrust among peoples, there was established in the U.S.S.R. an unbreakable friendship which made it possible to unite all the peoples of our motherland into a single multinational state—the Soviet Union.

Comrade Stalin crowned the great edifice of firmly established socialism by drawing up the fundamental law of the life of Soviet people. This is the Constitution which rightfully bears his name and which constitutes a perfect model for all the peoples entering the path of socialist construction in the manner and image of the U.S.S.R.

Having become established in the Soviet Union, socialism withstood the most severe tests. The Soviet social and political system demonstrated its incomparable superiority to any other system. During the years of the great patriotic war the Soviet people displayed tremendous will to win, inexhaustible strength and unity, and faith in their socialist state and in their leader Comrade Stalin—author and creator of the new Soviet military science and military art which gave the world incomparable examples of "the science of victory;" organizer and commander of the Soviet Army which played an historic liberating role for many peoples of Europe and Asia.

* * *

The principles of the strategy and tactics of the class struggle, which for the first time were so fully developed in the works of Comrade Stalin and which are enriched by the experience of the October revolution and the victorious socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., are a guide to action for proletarian revolutionaries in all countries.

Marxism blazed a trail for itself to great China after the October revolution, via the Russian Bolsheviks. It penetrated thither as the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and of proletarian revolutions, enriched and developed by Lenin and Stalin. The strategy and tactics of the Chinese revolution are worked out in detail in the works of Comrade Stalin. What he said a quarter of a century ago concerning the paths for the development of the Chinese revolution is still the guiding principle of Chinese Communists. That is why the Chinese Communist Party, crowned with glorious triumphs, recognizes Comrade Stalin, with full right and legitimate pride, as its great teacher.

The strategy and tactics of socialist reforms in the people's democracies in Central and Southeastern Europe, in Northern Korea and China, like the strategy and tactics of the Communist parties of the capitalist countries, are entirely based on the Leninist-Stalinist teaching of the class struggle. Only on a strictly scientific, Leninist-Stalinist ideological-theoretical foundation could such swift liquidation of old regimes directed against the people be ensured in a number of countries, could the firm alliance between the working class and peasantry be brought about. Only Leninist-Stalinist teaching concerning revolutionary vigilance has aided the Communist and Workers' parties of the people's democracies to get to the bottom of the subversive activities of the sworn enemies of democracy and their Anglo-American masters in time, to expose the worst enemies of the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies—the espionage-diversionary clique of Tito-Rankovic—and to render harmless the despised Rajks and Kostovs in good time.

Leninist-Stalinist science and Stalin's leadership are a decisive condition for the forward movement of the countries of people's democracy toward socialism. Leninist-Stalinist science and Stalin's leadership are a decisive condition for the union of all common people of the world in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

It is impossible not to wonder at the wise patience the temperance and the inimitable endurance and boldness displayed by Comrade Stalin in his appraisal of facts and events, even at exceptionally difficult moments, at the most sudden and sharp turning points of history.

In 1942, when the Hitlerite hordes occupied many districts of the Soviet Union, when a deadly menace still hung over our country, Comrade Stalin said the same thing about Germany and the German people as he said on Victory Day—May 9, 1945—when the Soviet Army had already entered Berlin and brought Hitler's Germany to its knees. He said the same thing in 1949 in his message to the leaders of the reborn German Democratic Republic—Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl. Comrade Stalin wrote Feb. 23, 1942: "History tells us that Hitlerites come and go, but that the German people and the German state remain." On Victory Day, May 9, 1945, Comrade Stalin said in his historic address to the people: "The Soviet Union is celebrating victory, although it has no intention of either dismembering or annihilating Germany." Now that the German people are entering the path of democratic rebirth, Comrade Stalin points to the great future of the German people in the cause of guaranteeing peace, placing the German people side by side with the victor peoples.

All of Comrade Stalin's pronouncements concerning Germany and the German people are those of a far-sighted political figure and a wise strategist who knows the laws of historical development and bases the policy, the strategy and the tactics of our Party exclusively on the objective laws of history and a sober estimate of actual forces. The progressive people of Germany justly regard Comrade Stalin as their great and magnanimous friend.

* * *

The time has passed when the Soviet Union stood like an isolated socialist island clasped in the "cordon sanitaire" of capitalist encirclement. As a result of Stalin's wise and consistent international policy of peace and the brilliant successes of the Soviet armed forces—successes achieved under Comrade Stalin's leadership—the mighty socialist power destroyed the hostile "cordon sanitaire." Countries of people's democracy which are friendly to us and are moving toward socialism arose on its ruins.

A fundamental shift occurred in the interrelationship of the forces of socialism and capitalism throughout the entire world. Socialism was victorious in some countries and immeasurably strengthened its position in other countries where the class-consciousness and degree of organization of the working class rose to a high plane. The colonial peoples—those gigantic reserves of proletarian revolution—began to move, and the greatest of these, the Chinese people, won an historic victory over the black forces of imperialism and the reactionary bourgeois-landowner clique of the Kuomintang. The camp of socialism

has expanded, the camp of capitalism has contracted. Our country and Comrade Stalin are leading and inspiring the movement of hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world against the warmongers, for peace and progress.

As economics is indivisible from politics, so the foreign political relations of the U.S.S.R. are indivisible from its foreign trade relations. Here too Comrade Stalin has had a decisive say. The decree on the nationalization of foreign trade was signed by Comrades Lenin and Stalin on April 22, 1918. The monopoly in foreign trade envisaged by this decree was a most important measure defending our economic independence and the construction of socialism in the conditions of capitalist encirclement. It became the steel armor of the planned Soviet economy. Introducing the foreign trade monopoly, Lenin maintained that "without such monopolization we shall not be able *** to defend our internal economic independence." Defending foreign trade monopoly in the struggle against the enemies of socialism, Comrade Stalin said: "***as long as there is Soviet rule, foreign trade monopoly will live and prosper whatever may befall."

The idea of foreign trade monopoly was consolidated by Comrade Stalin in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

It is common knowledge that even before the second world war our country had freed itself of economic dependence on capitalism and itself was producing everything or almost everything needed for its normal development. Foreign trade is a derivative of the state of the economy of the U.S.S.R. and reflects its complexion. When our country was still poor and industrialization had not yet been completed, we were a country exporting raw materials and foodstuffs. Now, carrying out the tasks of the postwar five-year plan, we have swiftly developed our economy. We are already exporting not only raw materials and foodstuffs, but various mechanical equipment on an impressive scale.

Comrade Stalin established the principles of the foreign trade relations of the U.S.S.R. with the capitalist world, relations based on a correct consideration and understanding of two tendencies characteristic of the capitalist encirclement in its attitude to the U.S.S.R.: on the one hand, the tendency to unleash aggression against the U.S.S.R.; on the other, the desire to use the U.S.S.R. as a market and supplier of some goods needed by the economy of the capitalist countries.

The capitalist powers tried to disrupt socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., to defeat the dictatorship of the proletariat by other means in addition to armed struggle. After the end of military intervention, under conditions of peace, the imperialists tried through economic intervention to undermine the socialist economy, which was still young at the time, and especially industry, which was still weak. The blind forces of the capitalist market, its currency and stock exchange maneuvers, sharp price changes and various plans of sabotage by capitalists could undoubtedly have brought serious harm to the Soviet economy and hindered the development of socialism, had not Lenin and Stalin established a foreign trade monopoly.

Like a rampart, the foreign trade monopoly takes upon itself and absorbs all the economic blows of capitalist encirclement and protects the socialist economy against the corrupt influence of imperialist capital; it furthers the development of the second tendency, which accords with the interests of the U.S.S.R., and reposes on the Leninist-Stalinist teaching of the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the two systems.

Foreign trade provides additional material resources for accelerating the tempo of development of the Soviet economy. The nature of foreign trade, the way in which it is carried on, and its volume, safeguard the level of economic development of the U.S.S.R. and the political relations of the U.S.S.R. with foreign states.

During the struggle for the recovery of the country and the first Stalinist five-year plans, foreign trade played its role in supplying the equipment which we then lacked to accelerate industrialization. During the great patriotic war, foreign trade was placed entirely in the service of the front, and after the end of the war in the service of healing the wounds inflicted by the war and of fulfilling the postwar Stalinist five-year plans.

In the new international situation, since the victory of the Soviet Union in the patriotic war, the nature of our foreign trade has changed. The foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union more than doubled in physical volume in 1949 over its prewar level. It is significant that the scale and share of Soviet foreign trade with the capitalist countries have decreased, and amounted in 1949 to only about one-third of the trade turnover. On the other hand foreign trade with our friends—the people's democracies—has grown on an unprecendented scale; the share of the people's democracies in the Soviet trade turnover in 1949 amounted to about two-thirds. Hence the change in the functions of the foreign trade monopoly as regards the people's democracies. In this case it no longer performs the function of a safeguard for the Soviet economy but is a means for the planned coordination of the Soviet economy with the economy of the people's democracies, aimed at mutual assistance in economic development.

As distinct from the trade agreements concluded by the Anglo-American imperialists with the Marshallized countries, the Soviet Union's agreements with the people's democracies afford equal rights and ensure the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union for the independent and free development of the economy of these countries, which have embarked on the path of accelerated industrial development and of building socialism.

On Comrade Stalin's initiative a system of economic relations with the people's democracies has been established which ensures fraternal cooperation, comradely coordination of economic plans. Trade turnover is being established free from the influence of capitalist crises and fluctuating markets, a turnover permitting the people's democracies to acquire in the U.S.S.R. equipment and raw materials which they cannot obtain from the countries of capitalism, and to find a market for their goods in the U.S.S.R.

It should be noted that the reduction in foreign trade between the Soviet Union and America and the capitalist countries of Western Europe is by no means due to the difference between the economic systems: it has been proved in theory and in practice that even with the existing difference the broad development of trade relations is perfectly possible. The whole point is that American aggressive politicians are discriminating against and consciously undermining trade with the Soviet Union; they are compelling their West European satellites, contrary to the economic interests of the latter, not to develop trade relations with the Soviet Union and people's democracies.

Now, when our country has risen to the peak of a gigantic economic capacity, such a policy on the part of Anglo-American imperialism cannot influence our economic development. But this policy may aggravate

the economic crisis which the countries of capitalism have entered. By refusing to trade with us, at the dictate of the American imperialists, the Marshallized countries of Western Europe are hacking away the limb on which they sit. It is common knowledge that they need a market for the sale of their surplus goods and to decrease unemployment; they need raw materials and foodstuffs to supply their industry and population. Many bourgeois economists themselves admit that the direct economic interests of the West European states dictate the need to expand trade with the Soviet Union and people's democracies, because here there is no dollar problem but an opportunity to obtain the necessary raw materials and food in exchange for their goods. However, as a result of the suicidal policy of the governments of these American satellite countries, their trade relations with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are not being developed. At the same time, thanks to Stalin's solicitude for the countries of people's democracy friendly to us, trade between them and the U.S.S.R. is swiftly growing.

The scientific-technical assistance which the Soviet Union is rendering to the people's democracies gives them the opportunity to reach the standard of modern advanced science, technology and culture in the shortest time. And while the Soviet Union, in its laborious struggle to build socialism, had to rely only on its own forces and possibilities, the people's democracies rely on the unselfish assistance of the first socialist state in the world, established by the genius of Lenin and Stalin.

* * *

The country was left without Lenin at a time when we were still impoverished, when industry was just beginning to revive, when there was not enough food and there were living traces of the country's ruin after four years of imperialist and three years of civil war. Comrade Stalin has been leading us forward without Lenin for 26 years, having united the peoples of the Soviet Union, which number many millions, around the Bolshevist party and the working class. Other countries would have required centuries for such a gigantic cultural and economic leap. That is why these years will go down in the history of mankind as the years of the Stalinist epoch.

The entire work of transforming our country took place under the direct leadership of Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin kept perfecting the Soviet science of planning, beginning with the first Soviet economic plan concerning the State Commission to Electrify Russia, worked out under Lenin, and ending with the five-year plan for postwar reconstruction and development of our economy. Comrade Stalin proved that planning is an objective law of the development of Soviet society, whereas anarchy and lack of planning are an immutable law of capitalism.

The characteristic of the plans which have entered history under the name of Stalin five-year plans resides in their strictly scientific realism. This realism stems from a creative understanding of the nature of the Soviet system and from an understanding of the fact that a plan is not merely a list of possibilities, not only a directive and an act of foresight, but also calculation of the activity of Soviet people—the builders of socialism. A plan means living people, you and me; so Comrade Stalin teaches. Hence the intensity of Soviet plans [i.e., the intense efforts called for by the plans—Trans.], hence the fact that they match the advanced and growing elements [i.e., set the standard of achievement of the more advanced factories, farms, workers, etc., as their goal, rather than a level close to that already attained by the average factories, farms or individuals —Trans.]. Not for nothing did Lenin call the state electrification plan the second program of the Party. This is so; for the Stalinist plans, like the Party program, call on us to go forward, and show the way to overcome difficulties and achieve successes.

The question of tempos played a special role in the achievement of socialist industrialization, collectivization of agriculture and liquidation of the kulak class, in the building of socialist society. It is not for nothing that the question of the tempos of ou development was among the basic questions which gave rise to the most vicious attacks by the Trotskyite-Bukharinite-Zinovievite enemies of the people and their following. It is precisely the accelerated tempos of our development as called for by Stalin's plans which made it possible to utilize the short breathing spell before the second world war to transform the U.S.S.R. from an agrarian into an industrial country; to set up new centers of heavy industry in the east of the country; to transform the U.S.S.R. from a country of small peasant households into the country of the largest-scale and most advanced agriculture, based on complete collectivization. We have created our own new, highly educated and politically and technically trained personnel in all branches of the national economy, science and culture. If Comrade Stalin had not shown persistence in the attainment of rapid tempos of industrialization and collectivization, if the Party had yielded to the "advice" of right-wing restorers [of capitalism] and had failed to urge ahead the formerly backward country in every way, World War II would have caught us with a weak industry, without a mechanized and advanced agriculture, without industrial might and, consequently, without a well-armed and well-equipped army.

Our country is now on a new, great upswing. Its road to communism has been mapped by the hand of Comrade Stalin, the brilliant architect of communist society. In his speech before the voters in 1946, when we were just beginning to nurse the gaping wounds inflicted upon the country by an unprecedentedly hard war, Comrade Stalin spoke of our most immediate tasks and pointed to a more remote perspective, now taking shape in its full dimensions. Comrade Stalin formulated the problem of organizing a new, tremendous forward leap by our entire economy in the next 15-20 years: tripling the volume of production; bringing annual output of pig iron to 50,000,000 tons, steel to 60,000,000, coal to 500,000,000 and oil to 60,000,000; achieving a corresponding growth in all other branches of production; and, what is most important, organizing an unprecedentedly mighty forward leap of our science and technics. Such are the fundamentals of the Stalinist task. Such are the contours of the material base on which the communist society will rest, and which will make it possible to create real abundance of every kind of material and spiritual good for the working people of communist society.

* * *

Care for the people, for the millions of common people, imbues all of Comrade Stalin's work. Love for the people and care for their welfare and cultural growth runs through it all—from the first workers' circles in Tiflis railroad workshops to the October coup and leadership over the building of a socialist society.

"It was no use overthrowing capitalism in October, 1917, and building socialism for a number of years if we do not achieve a prosperous life for our people," says Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Stalin speaks to the masses in a language which every common man can understand. He does not like embellishments. As the people put it, he speaks the naked truth, whatever it may be. For instance, speaking at the First All-Soviet Conference of Stakhanovites, Comrade Stalin said: "Of course it is good to expel the capitalists, to expel the landowners, to expel the Tsarist policemen, to seize power and to obtain freedom. That is very good. Unfortunately, however, freedom alone is still far from enough. If there is not enough bread, if there are not enough butter and fats, if there are not enough clothes, if housing is bad, then you cannot go far on freedom alone. It is very difficult, comrades, to live by freedom alone. To be able to live well and joyfully it is necessary to supplement the benefits of political freedom with material benefits."

Our revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, won in the historic October battles, gave the people not only freedom, but material benefits and the possibility of a prosperous and cultured life as well.

No matter what economic and political problems are being solved, Comrade Stalin never loses sight of the needs of the people, of the needs of common folk. This explains, in particular, his special care for development of production of consumers' goods, for developing the food industry in every way, for producing high-quality foods and creating true abundance thereof, for the systematic reduction of prices, for the fostering in every way of Soviet trade in town and countryside.

Without the particular solicitude of Comrade Stalin, we would not have had our network of meat combines, canneries, sugar refineries, fishing fleet—all equipped with modern, advanced machinery, and everything which has been created and is being created here in the sphere of the food industry. "Socialism," teaches Comrade Stalin, "can only be erected on the foundation of a rapid growth of the productive forces of society, on the foundation of abundance of products and commodities, on the foundation of prosperous life for the working people, on the foundation of a rapid rise in the level of culture. This is so because socialism, Marxian socialism, does not mean curtailment of personal demands, but the many-sided and full satisfaction of all the demands of culturally developed working people."

The broad development of the food industry under Comrade Stalin was made possible by the victory of socialism in agriculture, which created a solid and constantly expanding base of raw materials for industry. New planned and organized relationships were established between the socialist food industry and socialist agriculture, guaranteeing uninterrupted growth of both these branches of the economy, their constant technical and organizational perfection, quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement.

The industries concerned with the making of high-quality fresh butter, various kinds of cheese, canned dairy foods and meat products will be pushed with special vigor in the next three-four years. Such a sweep is called for by the plan for accelerating the development of socialist animal husbandry, which was recently adopted on Comrade Stalin's initiative. This plan is based on the successes already attained by socialist agriculture and on the creation of a feed base. The plan is to more than double the collectively owned herd and the quantity of animal husbandry products, and calls for delivery of a tremendous number of head of livestock and a tremendous amount of milk for industrial processing.

The duty of all the workers in the foodstuffs industry—from the worker to the engineer and director—is to raise still higher the standard of food production, to raise demands on quality of produce—its taste and nutritive value, to pack it better, to ensure irreproachable sanitary conditions in production and processing, to adhere strictly to the technological production scheme and, in accordance with the demands of science, to observe undeviatingly the established recipes for food products.

* * *

The question of criticism and self-criticism occupies a special place in the teaching of Comrade Stalin on socialist society and on the laws of our development. Comrade Stalin called upon the Party and the people to foster criticism and self-criticism at every stage of the struggle for socialism. He regarded criticism and self-criticism as a mighty motive force in our progress, as a means for loosing the creative initiative of the masses, a means for the struggle against bureaucracy and all shortcomings in our life. Comrade Stalin wrote in 1920 in a recently published letter to M. Gorky: "We cannot do without self-criticism. We absolutely cannot do without it, Alexei Maximovich. Stagnation, decay of the apparatus, growth of bureaucracy, undermining of the creative initiative of the working class are inevitable without it."

Comrade Stalin regards criticism and self-criticism as the cornerstone of successful building of the Bolshevist party and the socialist state. Criticism and self-criticism are indispensable for accelerated tempos of the scientific and technical progress of the country, for the accelerated growth of productive forces, for the economic and cultural flourishing of the Soviet state.

Comrade Stalin repeatedly emphasized that Soviet Bolshevist organizers must clear the way for everything new and progressive in public life, in science, in technology and art, and must know how to reject everything outdated and rotting.

Comrade Stalin teaches that there is always something in our life which is dying off and always something new which is being born. But the old never yields to the new of its own accord, and the new does not arise simply and at once, but wins its right to existence through a stubborn struggle. "The struggle between the old and the new," says Comrade Stalin, "between what is dying out and what is being born, constitutes the basis of our development. By failing to note and expose shortcomings and mistakes in our work openly and honestly, as befits Bolsheviks, we are shutting off our own forward path. But we do want to move forward, and it is precisely because we want to move forward that we must regard honest and revolutionary self-criticism as one of our most important tasks. Without it there is no forward movement. Without it there is no development."

In accordance with Comrade Stalin's teaching, socialist competition is indissolubly connected with criticism and self-criticism. It is "that lever with the help of which the working class is called upon to transform the entire economic and cultural life of the country on the basis of socialism." Socialist competition has become part of the day-to-day life of Soviet people. It has embraced all branches of labor and has become the most unconquerable movement of our time; and, in Comrade Stalin's definition, it is the communist method of building socialism.

The Soviet people will victoriously complete the construction of a socialist society and will achieve communism by combining criticism and self-criticism with socialist competition in Stalinist fashion, because, says Comrade Stalin, "Socialist competition is the expression of business-like, revolutionary self-criticism by the masses which

bases itself on the creative initiative of millions of working people." That is why the fostering of criticism and self-criticism in every way, the drawing of all working people into socialist competition, is an indispensable condition of our forward movement, a decisive means of overcoming the old and the dying and ensuring the triumph of everything new and communist. That is why Comrade Stalin regards socialist competition, criticism and self-criticism, as special laws, as basic motive forces of the development of socialist society.

* * *

Comrade Stalin developed and raised to new heights the theory of Marxism-Leninism, armed the Bolshevist party with it, worked out the theory of the construction of socialist society, proved the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country and ensured the victory of the socialist system in actual practice over one-sixth of the globe. Comrade Stalin saved the first great socialist state in deathly struggle against the black forces of imperialism. He strengthened and increased the forces of that state.

Comrade Stalin is the great continuer of the work of Lenin.

Comrade Stalin is Lenin today.

Comrade Stalin is the genius of socialism.

Comrade Stalin is the great architect of communism.

On his 70th birthday we wish Comrade Stalin continued good health and that he lead us from the victory of socialism to the victory of communism.

Kaganovich

STALIN LEADS US TO THE TRIUMPH OF COMMUNISM. (By L. Kaganovich. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 7. 5,000 words. Condensed text:)

Today is a great nation-wide holiday. The peoples of the mighty Soviet Union and hundreds of millions of working people of the world are celebrating with a feeling of boundless love and profound respect the happy day for humanity when the great leader of the working people, our own dear and warmly beloved Comrade Stalin, was born. ...

A socialist society has been established on one-sixth of the earth under Comrade Stalin's wise leadership and in accord with the inspired Leninist-Stalinist plan... This society has no division into inferior and superior races, into ruling and oppressed nations. On the ruins of old bourgeois nations new socialist nations living in friendship, fraternity and unity have arisen and are freely developing. This great fraternal family of peoples is building a new culture, national in form and socialist in content; it is building communism. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. are proceeding toward a great goal, communism, under the banner of Soviet patriotism, which is at the same time the banner of proletarian internationalism.

"The strength of Soviet patriotism," says Comrade Stalin, "lies in that it is based neither on race nor nationalist prejudices, but on the people's profound devotion and fidelity for their Soviet motherland, on fraternal cooperation of the workers of all nations in our country. ... Soviet patriotism does not disunite; on the contrary, it welds all nations and nationalities of our country into a single fraternal family. In this we must see the foundations of inviolable and ever-strengthening friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. At the same time the peoples of the U.S.S.R. respect the rights and independence of peoples of foreign countries and have always shown readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighboring states. In this we must see the basis of our state's growing and strengthening bonds with freedom-loving peoples." ...

* * *

Our motherland approaches Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday as the country of victorious socialism and as a great world socialist power whose might was manifested with particular force during the great patriotic war. ...

As Lenin defended the doctrine of Marx against the perverters of Marxism, the agents of the bourgeoisie, simultaneously developing and advancing Marxism, so Stalin defended the doctrine of Marxism Leninism from the vile agents of imperialism, simultaneously developing and advancing Marxism-Leninism. This appeared most clearly in the question of building socialism in our country, the basic question after the achievement of the dictatorship of the proletariat. ...

The general party line found concrete expression in the policy of industrializing the country and, on this foundation, of collectivizing agriculture, and in the policy of attacking the capitalist elements in the city and village and eliminating the kulaks as a class.

In solving the problems of socialist industrialization in our country, Comrade Stalin pointed out that industrialization must begin with heavy industry and with its core, the machine-building industry. This was the major link which the Party and working class seized upon, under Comrade Stalin's wise and inspired leadership, to transform our country from a backward agrarian country into a progressive, industrial, independent power. ...

On Comrade Stalin's initiative, coal mining was widely developed in the Kuznetsk Basin, the Urals, the Moscow Basin. He gave special attention to restoration of the Donets Basin after the war. Comrade Stalin shows exceptional concern regarding miners and alleviation of their labor. ... Comrade Stalin is the initiator of establishing new oil districts in the Soviet Union. ... Comrade Stalin ascribes particular importance to ferrous metallurgy, which he considers the basis for industrializing the country. The establishment of a new base of coal, iron and steel and heavy industry in the East of the Union, on Comrade Stalin's initiative and under his leadership, played a decisive role in ensuring the Soviet Army weapons and military supplies during the great patriotic war.

Comrade Stalin ascribes great significance to development of the building materials industry, especially of the cement industry. At his suggestion, large new cement plants are being built and furnished with the latest equipment. The slate industry and other branches of the building materials industry were developed under Comrade Stalin's direct orders The development of construction, its mechanization and the increase in quality and decrease in cost of construction have always claimed the center of Comrade Stalin's attention.

Comrade Stalin has given and does give constant attention to developing electrification. Power stations were built on a particularly intensive scale during the years of the Stalin five-year plans. Comrade Stalin has now posed a new, great assignment in building power plants in the U.S.S.R., particularly water power plants.

Comrade Stalin calls machine building the key to reconstruction and the central nerve of industry in general; it ensures our country's independence and self-reliance. ... Everyone knows how high Comrade Stalin has raised the significance of trans-

portation as a whole and of rail transport in particular... Under Comrade Stalin's direct leadership, transport has been technically restored and provided with powerful new locomotives and large-tonnage freight cars, and tracks are being restored. The railroad network has grown markedly. ...

To the constant attention of Comrade Stalin we owe the development of those branches of our national economy which satisfy the people's demands for food products and consumers' goods.

In the course of successfully solving the problem of socialist industrialization, the Party under Comrade Stalin's leadership passed on to solution of the most complex and difficult problem after the October revolution—the task of moving from a small-scale peasant economy onto the rails of a large-scale socialist collective economy and solution of the grain problem. The Party, the working class and the working peasantry carried out an offensive against the last bulwark of capitalist exploitation in the country, the kulaks. Despite all the complexity of this task, the elimination of the kulaks as a class was successfully accomplished because the great majority of the peasantry supported the Party's policy and entered collective farms. A major condition in eliminating the kulaks was the downfall of their agents, who were at the same time agents of imperialism.

The U.S.S.R. became the country of the world's largest socialist collectivized agriculture. This was a most profound revolutionary reversal, equal in consequence to the reversal in October, 1917. ...

* * *

Comrade Stalin has always watched and does watch to see that in the socialist state, along with the economic development, there will be uninterrupted improvement in the material and cultural well-being of the workers, collective farmers and all the Soviet people. The systematic increase in wages, the development of housing construction, including individual homes, the growth of monetary income and income in kind among collective farmers, the rise in culture, the development of school, club and hospital construction, the rapid growth of the intelligentsia and of personnel with higher education, the development of science, and so forth—all these are the results of the constant care and attention of our dear Comrade Stalin, whom the people lovingly call father and friend.

While the bourgeois countries of Europe have not yet reached the prewar level in either industry or agriculture since the war, despite the Marshall Plan, or even with its aid, and while on the contrary the countries of Europe, and the U.S.A. first of all, are slipping toward a crisis, here in the Soviet Union the socialist economy improves constantly, despite the great war-time destruction. We are obliged for this to the superiority of the socialist system of economy and above all to Comrade Stalin's great energy, initiative and organizing genius.

Immediately after the end of the war Comrade Stalin took upon himself the creation of a new five-year plan for restoring and developing the national economy. Rolling up their sleeves, the Party, trade unions, Young Communist League, workers, collective farmers and intellectuals undertook to fulfill this plan. As a result, the prewar level of industrial production in the U.S.S.R. was surpassed even in 1948, while the prewar level in production of grain was exceeded in 1949.

The postwar Stalin five-year plan is being overfulfilled. Comrade Stalin personally checks the execution of the scheduled plans. The volume of production of all industries in the U.S.S.R. in 1949 exceeds output of the prewar year of 1940 by more than 40%, while the level of production in the fourth quarter of 1949 is more than 50% higher than the prewar level.

As a result of the nation-wide socialist competition to fulfill the five-year plan ahead of schedule, quotas fixed by the five-year plan for 1950 in a number of branches of industry will be fulfilled and overfulfilled during 1949.

But Comrade Stalin always teaches us not to relax and be satisfied with our achievements. The needs of the country and the people are growing; it is necessary to look ahead and to go forward. Precisely because of this, in 1946, when the postwar five-year plan was formulated, Comrade Stalin presented a great comprehensive plan. Stalin's genius scientifically foresees and determines the plan for developing our country over great historic periods.

Comrade Stalin outlined the general perspective of U.S.S.R. economic development for an extended period. "We must," said Comrade Stalin, "reach a stage where our industry can produce annually up to 50,000,000 tons of cast iron, 60,000,000 tons of steel, 500,000,000 tons of coal and 60,000,000 tons of oil. Only under such circumstances can it be considered that our country will be ensured against all eventualities. This will probably take three new five-year plans, if not more. But it can be done and we must do it."

In spite of the magnitude of these problems, Comrade Stalin is absolutely convinced of the possibility of solving them, because Comrade Stalin believes in the strength of the people and the Bolshevist party. ...

The accomplishment of the great new tasks set by Comrade Stalin will give unprecedented development to the productive forces of the socialist economy, ensuring the U.S.S.R.'s transition to communism.

* * *

After the task of building socialism had been accomplished Comrade Stalin advanced a new proposition regarding the possibility and need for building communism in our country even if capitalist encirclement continues. "Communism in one country," says Comrade Stalin, "is entirely possible, especially in a country like the Soviet Union." ... In the transition from socialism to communism, the socialist state is called upon to play a colossal role.

"Now," says Comrade Stalin, "the basic task of our state within the country lies in peaceful economic-organizational and cultural-educational work. As for our army, punitive agencies and intelligence, they are directed not within the country but outside it, against external enemies." Thus the economic-organizational role of the state as well as cultural-educational work acquire even greater meaning. ....

In the period of the unfolding of socialist construction, Comrade Stalin met and solved theoretically and practically the problem of socialism's personnel. In the new stage Comrade Stalin is devoting special attention to the further training of personnel and to the development of science for the satisfaction of the growing demands for highly skilled cadres of builders of communism.

Trained and hardened in the struggle against the enemies of the people and against the obstacles standing in the path of socialist construction, as well as in the patriotic war, the personnel of the Party and the Soviet state are loyal and devoted to the Party, to the working class, to the whole people and to the leader, Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin constantly continues to train and raise personnel to new, higher ideological standards in Bolshevist principles and in the ability to put the interests of the Party and the state above all else.

The most important means for training personnel and for successful progress, Comrade Stalin teaches, was and remains Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism. ...

The day of Dec. 21 will be celebrated with tremendous enthusiasm. In all corners of our vast motherland and in other countries of the world the single and heartfelt cry will be voiced in varied tongues: "May our leader, friend and teacher, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin, live and flourish many, many years!"

Under the leadership of the great Stalin, forward to the triumph of communism!

Bulganin

STALIN AND THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES.
(By N. Bulganin. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 8. 4,200 words. Condensed text:)

... Stalin is the creator of the Soviet armed forces, the great commander of modern times. Our armed forces were established, grew up and were consolidated under his leadership. Under his leadership they defeated the enemy during the Civil War, defended the freedom and independence of our motherland during the great patriotic war and saved the peoples of the world from the threat of German fascist enslavement. Stalin is the creator of progressive Soviet military science.

I.

Born in revolutionary struggle, the Soviet state needed a reliable defense against the infringements of external and internal foes. For this reason the Bolshevist party was confronted with the task of arming the revolution, of organizing the army of the revolution. ... It was essential to work out the principles of building a new-type army, select and promote new command personnel devoted to the revolution and train them in the spirit of revolutionary discipline, in the spirit of fidelity to Soviet rule, and supply an army with all it required, under conditions of a disrupted economy. All this had to be done under the difficult circumstances of the armed intervention against our motherland by the imperialists of Germany, Britain, France, the U.S.A., Japan and other countries. Only such great leaders as Lenin and Stalin could raise the people to overcome unbelievable difficulties and create a reliable military defense for the Soviet state. ...

During the Civil War years, when the fate of Soviet rule was being settled, Comrade Stalin, together with Lenin, accomplished tremendous work in mobilizing all the country's forces and resources for victory over the interventionists and White Guards. Comrade Stalin selected and trained military personnel, created the Party-political apparatus and taught the military commissars the art of political leadership of the troops. There was not a single question involving organization of the country's military defense in which Comrade Stalin did not take a leading part. ...

The defeat of the interventionists during the Civil War years did not alleviate the danger of fresh military adventures against our motherland by the imperialists. It was necessary to utilize the breathing space won to prepare the country for new military tests.

Comrade Stalin frequently called on the Party and the Soviet people to bear in mind constantly the threat of military attack and to be in a state of military preparedness, so that no accident or attempt by external enemies might catch us unawares.

When the great Lenin died, Comrade Stalin, in the name of the Bolshevist party, swore a historic oath not to spare any efforts to increase the defense capacity of the Soviet state at all times, to strengthen its armed forces in every way.

One of Comrade Stalin's great services to our people, to history, is that he found and showed the correct ways and means of strengthening the Soviet Union's might. The Stalinist policy of industrializing the country and collectivizing agriculture was the deciding factor in effecting this most important task. ...

It is now evident to all that if our country had a powerful and coordinated war economy during the great patriotic war, fully satisfying our colossal requirements in armaments, military supplies, equipment and food, this was possible only because of the wise Stalinist policy and Comrade Stalin's constant concern for our motherland's military strength.

... All the enormous work in producing materiel and equipping the Army, Navy and Air Force was carried on under Comrade Stalin's direct leadership. He personally went into all the details of creating new types of armaments. Under his guidance were convened conferences of designers, pilots tank crews, artillerymen, sailors and representatives of our industry, devoted to questions of building new aircraft, tanks, artillery equipment, warships and other materiel.

Comrade Stalin has always shown and continues to show a steadfast fatherly concern for the training of military personnel and their education in the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the Bolshevist party, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and in the spirit of self-sacrificing service to the people. ...

The defeat of enemy agents within our country is Comrade Stalin's invaluable service to the motherland. Elimination of enemies of the Soviet people—Trotskyites, Bukharinites and other hirelings of imperialism who attempted to undermine our country's economic and military might and to establish conditions favorable to the imperialists in the event of war—was of decisive significance in the work of successfully building socialism and strengthening the state's defensive powers. Defeat of the enemies of the people was equivalent to winning a major battle.

... In accord with changing conditions, the system of forming our army was changed. On Comrade Stalin's initiative and personal participation, a law of universal military duty was worked out and new rules and regulations introduced.

Thanks to Comrade Stalin's leadership, the Soviet armed forces have grown into a force which fills our enemies with awe.

Working untiringly to increase the Soviet state's military might, Comrade Stalin has simultaneously directed the foreign policy of our country along the path of the struggle for peace and the security of nations. He repeatedly warned the peoples of the world about the preparations for a predatory war by fascist Germany and imperialist Japan. Comrade Stalin called on freedom-loving peoples to rally for the struggle against the warmongers and the bridling of the fascist aggressors. But the imperialist governments, especially the U.S.A., Britain and France, not only took no measures to avert war, but encouraged the German fascists by every means and provoked them into a war against the U.S.S.R. During the second world war the peoples of Europe paid for this treacherous policy of the imperialist governments by the destruction and suffering of millions of individuals and the devastating ruin of towns and villages.

II.

Fascist Germany's attack created a mortal threat

to our motherland. The Hitlerites openly made it their aim to destroy the Soviet state and to enslave our people. ... During those trying and dangerous days for our motherland, the greatness of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, were manifested in full force. ...

In his July 3, 1941, address to the people he disclosed the just nature of our war, unmasked the myth of the Hitlerite army's invincibility and predicted the inevitability of its defeat, outlined a clear program for defeating the German fascist plunderers and determined the tasks of the people and the army during the war. ... Everyone remembers, too, the great mobilizing force of Comrade Stalin's historic speech on Red Square in Moscow Nov. 7, 1941. This speech was imbued with faith in our victory. As is known, the situation at that time was extremely serious. The enemy stood at the gates of Moscow and Leningrad. ...

In the fighting near Moscow Comrade Stalin's wisdom and heroism were demonstrated particularly forcibly. In spite of the difficult situation at the front, Comrade Stalin did not allow a premature expenditure of reserves. Knowing that there were great reserves near Moscow at the disposal of Headquarters, the High Command of the Western Front made requests for reinforcements. Comrade Stalin demanded, however, that the enemy be checked with the forces on hand. The wisdom of Stalin's decision soon became understandable. Comrade Stalin kept his reserves for the transition to a decisive counter-offensive. At the necessary time the front obtained reserves in sufficient numbers, a fact which was of decisive importance in defeating the enemy at Moscow.

Comrade Stalin's genius manifested itself profoundly and clearly during the further course of the great patriotic war. ...

Executing Comrade Stalin's instructions, our Navy was a true comrade-in-arms of the land forces and during the war sank many enemy vessels along the enemy's lines of communication, writing new pages in the book of Russian naval glory. All operations during the great patriotic war were planned by Comrade Stalin, and executed under his guidance. Before finally approving a plan for this or that operation Comrade Stalin subjected it to thorough analysis and discussion with his closest companions. ...

Comrade Stalin personally directed the whole course of every operation. Each day and even several times a day he verified the fulfillment of his orders, gave advice and corrected the decisions of those in command, if there was need of this.

Comrade Stalin personally visited the fronts to verify on the spot the preparedness of the armies to carry out a particular operation. He visited the Western Front before the beginning of the Smolensk operation. On arrival at a command post at the front, Comrade Stalin verified the preparedness of the front commanders and of the armed forces for the operation and gave exhaustive and precise, clear orders for the deployment of forces and their safeguarding by aircraft, tanks, artillery and all other means of reinforcement and supply. Comrade Stalin drew the commanders' attention to individual stages of the operation and to various stages in the development of military operations. The significance of this particular operation became still more clear to the commander of the front and, as is known, this operation was a great success and corresponded exactly to the plan approved by Headquarters.

III.

The historic victory of the Soviet armed forces in the great patriotic war is a practical proof of the strength and vitality of Soviet military science.

Even during the Civil War years Comrade Stalin laid the foundations of the new, progressive Soviet military science, and throughout their entire history our armed forces have formed, learned and conducted military operations according to the laws of Stalinist military science. ... The military science formed by Comrade Stalin embraces not only questions of tactics, of the art of operations and strategy, i.e., questions specifically relating to military science itself. It also embraces questions of the economic and moral potentialities both of one's own country and that of the adversary. Comrade Stalin's military genius consists first of all in that in generalizing the experience of wars, he was the first in history to establish a military science reaching beyond the confines of military art and thereby breaking with the traditions of the old "classical" military science embracing only questions of tactics and strategy. ...

Comrade Stalin relates the question of victory in modern warfare to the political nature of the war. Wars, as Comrade Stalin teaches, are sometimes wars of emancipation and just wars, but there are also wars of plunder and pillage. Wars waged in the interests of and in defense of the people favor maintaining the morale of the people and the army at a high level throughout the whole war. Wars waged contrary to the interests of the people do not favor this. Soviet military science further considers that the existence of good military plans and high economic potential can be inadqeuate for victory if one condition is still lacking—high morale of the people and army throughout the war. ...

Stalinist military science is characterized by the creative approach to the question of selecting forms and means of fighting the enemy. The pattern and dogma inherent in the bourgeois art of war are alien to it. ...

Every operation during the years of the great patriotic war was marked by originality of design and creative uniqueness in execution. Each time Comrade Stalin knew how to find methods, forms and means of military operations best corresponding to the aims and the situation and at the same time unexpected by the adversary.

Comrade Stalin's development of questions of active defense and counter-offensive are an outstanding service with respect to military theory. It is hard to overevaluate the importance of Stalinist theory on these questions and the Stalinist art of applying this theory for the victory of the Soviet armed forces during the great patriotic war. ...

Comrade Stalin has posed and solved anew all fundamental questions of modern offensive and defensive operations. This was one of the paramount advantages of the Soviet forces over the adversary.

Thus, thanks to Comrade Stalin's military genius, our forces were superior to the forces of the German fascist plunderers not only in economic respects and with respect to morale, but also in military respects.

That is why our people are fully justified in considering Comrade Stalin, founder of Soviet military science, to be a very great commander.

IV.

The range of questions with which Comrade Stalin is occupied as leader of the Soviet people and head of our state, as organizer and leader of the Soviet armed forces, is impressively broad and all-embracing. There is no question relating to the life of our troops which does not attract Comrade Stalin's attention.

A study of Comrade Stalin's extremely diverse activity during the years of the great patriotic war is

of tremendous significance and is indispensable for further building our armed forces and training our military personnel.

Comrade Stalin has selected, trained and promoted new and distinguished cadres of Soviet commanders, who have shown remarkable skill in fulfilling his brilliant plans. He studies attentively and selects our military personnel, knowing generals, admirals and many officers personally. ...

Throughout the entire war Soviet troops invariably felt the great concern of their leader. Comrade Stalin required that commanders show concern for their men and consider every individual. He taught them to apply maneuvers broadly and skillfully, to make use of techniques for suppressing and destroying the enemy. He taught them not to permit unprepared attacks on fortified points and not to throw troops against the adversary without due reconnaissance.

Comrade Stalin always paid great attention to the welfare of soldiers and sailors. He was interested in food standards, the quality of uniforms and the weight of arms carried by soldiers. Comrade Stalin frequently pointed out in his order that concern for the soldiers' food and for their welfare was the sacred duty of commanders and that they must see to it most strictly that soldiers received all the food due under established standards... Comrade Stalin's concern for the political training of Soviet troops was exceptionally great. Guided by Comrade Stalin's instructions, the Bolshevist party constantly explained to Soviet troops the meaning and aims of the war. It fostered a high consciousness of patriotic duty, unqualified bravery and daring, fearlessness and discipline. ...

Comrade Stalin was constantly interested in military use of various types of arms and in their effectiveness. He drew the necessary conclusions. In August, 1941, when furious fighting was in progress at Smolensk, a single salvo on one of the front sectors with our then little-applied rocket mine-thrower ("Katyusha") destroyed an enemy batallion which had attacked confidently and boldly. The effectiveness of this type of weapon threw the Hitlerites into a panic. When Comrade Stalin heard about this incident he at once gave orders to develop this new type of weapon in every way possible. In a short time rocket mine-throwers were very widely used by our army.

During the war Comrade Stalin made a detailed study of questions of working on and introducing new and more perfect forms of materiel, of artillery, tanks and aircraft in particular. In consultations with scientists, designers and directors of enterprises, he put before them concrete tasks for manufacturing new types of armaments. Comrade Stalin gave every support to the movement of innovators and rationalizers in industry, inspiring workers, engineers and technicians to constructive work. ...

V.

The world-historic significance of our victory in the great patriotic war consists essentially of the fact that, contrary to the calculations of international reaction, the cause of socialism has grown immeasurably stronger. ...

At the head of the democratic camp, the Soviet Union is resolutely and firmly following a policy of peace. ...

Countless supporters of peace are rallying in Paris and Prague and peace congresses held in many countries have clearly shown how great is the influence among the masses of the idea of peace and how great is the confidence of the working people of all countries in the peaceful policy of our state. The instigators of a new war will not succeed in carrying out their plans because, as Comrade Stalin says, the horrors of the last war are too real and the forces which stand for peace are too great. ...

Stalin is the banner, the pride and the hope of all progressive mankind.

Long, long life to our own beloved leader and teacher, the great Stalin!

Andreyev

STALIN AND THE COLLECTIVE FARM PEASANTRY.

(By A. Andreyev. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 9. 2,500 words. Condensed text:)

... Our collective farm peasantry is observing the 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin with particular happiness, and thanks him wholeheartedly for his great solicitude for the collective farms, because a fundamental change in the whole life of many millions of the peasant masses is directly connected with the name of Stalin.

The Bolshevist party, led by Lenin and Stalin, carried out the century-old hopes of the village by transferring all the land to peasant use with a simultaneous liquidation of the landowner class. But an even more profound revolution was carried out by the Bolshevist party, under Comrade Stalin's leadership, in the collectivization of the countryside. ...

The great Lenin charted the basic means of putting the peasantry on the path of socialist construction, on the path of collectivization of agriculture. Comrade Stalin brilliantly worked out this plan and put it into practice. ...

The great patriotic war was a serious trial of the strength of the collective farm system. It was a great trial and test of all the forces of the people, as Comrade Stalin said. Great difficulties confronted agriculture and the collective farms, but the collective farms stood this trial with honor and successfully coped with the problems of supplying the army and the country with foodstuffs and industry with raw materials. No matter how destructive the war and its aftermath, the collective farms emerged from it even stronger and more vigorous in a moral-political sense.

After the end of the great patriotic war, Comrade Stalin set before the Party in full scope the tasks of developing agriculture. The Stalinist program for this development was expounded in the resolution of the February plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee in 1947.

The Party conducted immense work in agriculture since the adoption of this resolution. As a result of three years of implementation of this program, the grain problem has been solved; yields and gross harvests of grain and principal technical crops have exceeded the prewar level; and collective farms have achieved important successes in the restoration of animal husbandry and the head of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs already considerably exceed the prewar level, with a simultaneous increase in the productivity of animal husbandry; the plans for state procurement of agricultural products are being successfully fulfilled by the collective and state farms. In recent years agriculture has been extensively supplied with technical equipment: tractors, agricultural machinery, trucks, spare parts, fertilizers and fuel. In the past year agriculture received three times as many tractors as in the last prewar year; in the current year agriculture is receiving tractors and agricultural machinery at from three to four times the rate of the prewar year, and agriculture is receiving more mineral fertilizer and fuel for tractors

and machinery than before the war.

Our Machine and Tractor Stations are working much better; they are a most important lever for the state in developing agriculture. In the past year the M.T.S. exceeded the level reached before the war in productive utilization of tractors. The M.T.S. have done more than 40,000,000 more hectares of tractor work for the collective farms than in the prewar year, while reducing the time taken for agricultural work and improving its quality.

The widely developed socialist competition in the collective farms has played a great role in carrying through the Stalinist program for development of agriculture in the M.T.S., state farms, districts and provinces. This mighty movement of socialist competition was supported, at the suggestion of Comrade Stalin, by the decrees of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet concerning award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and of orders and medals to advanced agriculturalists for successes in field and animal husbandry. For 1947-1948 alone, about 110,000 advanced agriculturalists were awarded orders and medals for successes achieved; of these, more than 4,000 became Heroes of Socialist Labor.

Comrade Stalin raised the question of the improvement of animal husbandry as the central task of the Party and government in the development of agriculture following solution of the grain problem. Stalin's program for improvement of animal husbandry was formulated in the famous Decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee on the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Communal Collective and State Farm Animal Husbandry for 1949-1951.* The results of the first year of application of this plan on collective and state farms point to a successful solution of the task set. The plan for increase in the number of head of cattle is being overfulfilled, the plan for sheep and goats is being fulfilled, a considerable growth in the number of hogs has been achieved, and fulfillment of the plan for horses is progressing successfully.

In connection with the 1946 drought which overtook the central black soil provinces, Comrade Stalin set the task of carrying out important measures in these provinces for drought prevention—in addition to great public assistance to the collective farms and farmers. Following this, he raised the question of fundamental measures for guaranteeing high and stable yields in districts of the South, the Ukraine, the Volga area and the central black soil provinces. This is expressed in the plan for erosion control belt forestation, introduction of grass and field crop rotation and construction of ponds and reservoirs, confirmed by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee in 1948. This actually constitutes Stalin's plan for the transformation of nature, as it is justly called. This plan found wide backing in collective farms: the 1949 assignments were considerably overfulfilled, and more than 500,000 hectares of forests were sown and planted. There is no doubt that Stalin's great plan for transformation of nature will be fulfilled considerably ahead of schedule. ...

Attentively, paternally, daily leading and watching over affairs on the collective farms, on the basis of facts which had been revealed concerning violations of the Statute of the Agricultural Artel, Comrade Stalin in 1946 pressed the question of liquidating all kinds of distortions of the Party's policy on the collective farms and strictly punishing all who make attempts against the communal property of the collective farms. Accordingly, on Sept. 19, 1946, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee passed the decree entitled "On Measures for Liquidation of Violations of the Statute of the Agricultural Artel on the Collective Farms." Since adoption of this decree, the Party has done much to correct defects and achieve further organizational-economic consolidation of the collective farms. ...

Our collective farms are moving on to new successes and are winning new triumphs under Comrade Stalin's leadership.

One innovation is the increase in communal funds which is taking place in the collective farms. The indivisible collective farm funds have almost doubled over 1939; this is the basis of communal wealth and a decisive factor in the development of collective farms. Collective farm production is becoming more commercially productive in nature and the collective farm economy is becoming increasingly many-sided. ...

Another innovation is the present introduction of mechanized labor in all branches of agriculture. Before the war mechanization on collective farms mainly embraced cultivation of the soil, sowing and about half the harvesting of grain and some technical crops; at present, however, mechanization is already being introduced in the sowing, cultivation and harvesting of almost all technical crops. Gardening and forest planting are being mechanized and mechanization is beginning to be widely applied in animal husbandry. New machines have made their appearance on collective farm fields: automotive combines, sugar beet combines, flax combines, potato planters and potato diggers, cotton pickers, automotive hay mowers and other new machines. Electrification of agriculture and collective farms has made great strides since the war. The number of collective farms with electricity has tripled over prewar. Almost ten times as many collective farms received electricity this year as in prewar 1940. We already have entire provinces in which almost every collective farm is receiving electric power. ...

Another innovation is the application by collective farms of increasingly advanced methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. The widespread movement of outstanding agricultural workers, whose experience reveals new, more perfected methods of obtaining high harvests and high productivity of animal husbandry, is instrumental in this respect. ... The increased introduction of progressive Michurinite teaching in the work of collective farms is also instrumental; the application and development of that teaching hold unlimited possibilities for all branches of agriculture. ...

Another innovation is the application by an increasing number of collective farms of advanced forms of labor organization. They are passing from mass work and depersonalized labor to individual piece work, to the link system [a link is a unit of agricultural workers smaller than a brigade] and to a system under which labor expenditures and payment of collective farmers in workdays are made to depend directly upon the results achieved by these collective farmers in agriculture and animal husbandry. ... The collective farms are undergoing a process of increasing division of labor and specialization of workers, with resulting increased skill. Individual initiative and incentives are given increasingly wider play, which creates conditions for further increase in productivity of labor. ...

Another innovation consists in the fact that our collective farm villages are beginning to change their appearance. New types of communal collective farm

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 16, p. 22; No. 17, p. 15.

buildings and collective farmers' houses are making their appearance: clubs, laboratory huts, motion picture theaters, rest homes, stadiums. ...

A most important condition for ensuring success on the collective farms are our numerous Party organizations and the Young Communist League. The number of Communists on the collective farms has increased more than twofold by comparison with the prewar level.

The number of collective farm Party organizations has increased more than threefold and the number of Y.C.L. members in the countryside, as well as the number of Y.C.L. organizations, have considerably increased.

How far our collective farming system has advanced under the wise leadership of Stalin is seen from all this. A transition to still greater successes has been prepared for by the whole course of collective farm construction, by the equipment of agriculture with new machinery. Several years will elapse and our agriculture will leave the present level far behind in all respects.

In our country, such experience of collective farming construction has been accumulated as will allow other countries more easily and with fewer difficulties to change over from a small peasant economy to a large-scale communal economy, and the Communist and Workers' parties of other countries are armed with the brilliant teaching of the great Stalin regarding the ways of solving the peasant problem in a socialist revolution. ...

Khrushchev STALINIST FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES—GUARANTEE OF OUR MOTHERLAND'S INVINCIBILITY. (By N. Khrushchev. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 9. 2,500 words. Condensed text:)

All peoples of the Soviet Union and progressive mankind throughout the world are observing a precious date—the 70th birthday of our inspired leader and teacher, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin. Millions of persons turn to Comrade Stalin with the most profound feelings of love and devotion because he, together with Lenin, formed the great party of the Bolsheviks and our socialist state, because he enriched Marxist-Leninist theory and raised it to a new, higher level. ...

The despised enemies of our people have more than once attempted to shatter the unity of the Bolshevist party, to ruin Soviet rule. A great service of Comrade Stalin is that he, in mortal combat with the enemies of the people—Mensheviks, S.R.s, Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists—upheld the purity of Lenin's teaching, the unity and iron solidarity of our party's ranks. ...

Soviet citizens link all their achievements in the struggle for communism, in rebuilding a multinational socialist state, with the name of the immortal Lenin, with the name of the great continuer of Lenin's cause—Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin's name is the banner of all victories of the Soviet people, the banner of struggle for the workers of the entire world against capitalist slavery and national oppression, for peace and socialism.

Prepared for and executed under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the great October socialist revolution shattered and destroyed forever the chains of social slavery and national oppression. Relying on Lenin's and Stalin's teaching, our party has in fact effected a proletarian solution of the national question, has established equal rights for all peoples and nations of our country and has created the great friendship of peoples which is a source of our motherland's strength and might. Herein lies Comrade Stalin's tremendous and invaluable service. He is the true friend and comrade-in-arms of the great Lenin.

From the very first days after the victory of the great October socialist revolution, Comrade Stalin, as the outstanding leader of the national policy of the Party and the Soviet state, did much to rally all nationalities of former Tsarist Russia in the formation of national Soviet republics and regions and in the creation of friendship among peoples.

The first All-Soviet Congress of Soviets Dec. 30, 1922, adopted, on Comrade Stalin's report, the historic resolution on forming the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The U.S.S.R. guaranteed the sovereignty and equality of all national republics, their collaboration and mutual aid in military, economic and cultural respects.

"Where the military union of the Soviet republics during the Civil War years enabled us to beat off armed interference by our enemies," said Comrade Stalin, "and the diplomatic union of these republics during the period of Genoa and The Hague alleviated our struggle against the Entente's diplomatic pressure, so the unification of the Soviet republics in a single allied state will without doubt create such a form of universal military-economic collaboration as will basically abet the economic success of the Soviet republics. It will convert them into a citadel against attempts by international capitalism." (J. Stalin, "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. V, p. 144).

The formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a major victory of our party's Leninist-Stalinist national policy and had a decisive influence on the further strengthening of the Soviet state and of its defense capacity. ...

After the victory of the great October socialist revolution a national revival of all the formerly oppressed nations of our country began. New socialist nations arose and developed on the ruins of the old order. ...

The new socialist nations, Comrade Stalin teaches, were developed and formed on the basis of the old bourgeois nations, by means of a radical transformation, in the spirit of socialism, after capitalism had been overthrown in Russia and the bourgeoisie and its nationalist parties had been eliminated and the Soviet order established. ...

All the fraternal peoples of our country see with a feeling of national pride the great transformation they have brought about in the composition of the U.S.S.R. under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin and relying on Stalinist friendship of peoples.

This is clearly seen in the example of the Soviet Ukraine, as in any other republic of the Soviet Union. On the eve of the war, the socialist industry of the Ukraine produced almost twice as much as did the industry of all pre-revolutionary Russia, and 11 times as much as the industry of the Ukraine in 1913.

Only with the aid of the entire Soviet Union were rapid development of machine building, the high degree of mechanization in the Donets Coal Basin, and provision in a relatively short time of a large number of Marten ovens and rolling mills possible. The Ukraine alone would have been incapable of equipping such giants of socialist industry as the Lenin Dnieper Power Station, the Stalin Machine Building Works at Novo-Kramatorsk, the Kharkov Tractor Works and others. ...

Basic changes also took place in agriculture. On the basis of the triumph of the Stalinist policy of collectivizing agriculture, the most numerous exploiting class, the kulaks, was eliminated. Bondage to kulaks

and village poverty disappeared. The widespread use of machinery and agrotechnics in collective farm production have considerably lessened the labor of the peasants and have increased harvests.

Collective farms of the Ukraine and other fraternal republics are increasing their total harvest of wheat and other crops from year to year and are fulfilling their obligations to the state ahead of schedule. The incomes of collective farms and their workers are steadily growing. The path of a prosperous, cultured and joyful life has opened up before collective farm peasantry.

A culture that is socialist in content and national in form is being successfully developed. Universal compulsory primary education in the native language has been established in the republic. General secondary education in the cities and workers' settlements and seven-year education in villages are being realized. In the 29,768 primary, secondary and seven-year schools of the Ukraine, 6,544,000 children are taught. The Ukraine has been transformed into a republic of 100% literacy. There has been a significant growth in the network of higher educational institutions and scientific and cultural-educational institutions in the republic. The 157 higher educational establishments and the 560 technicums have 335,000 students at present. An Academy of Sciences, an Academy of Architecture, 480 research institutes and establishments, dozens of theaters and tens of thousands of clubs, palaces of culture and libraries have been established.

The life of every national republic of the Soviet Union is rich in examples of such cultural progress. ...

The working class is growing from year to year. More than 1,000,000 technically trained young workers have been drawn into Ukraine industry since the war alone. They are graduates of the republic's schools, vocational schools and railroad schools. There are about 35,000 specialists with higher and secondary education in Ukraine agriculture. ...

The Bolshevist party has trained an army of 700,000 Soviet intellectuals, Party members, Soviet officials, engineers, agronomists, teachers, doctors and other specialists in the Ukraine. The formation of national cadres in the Ukraine, as in all other fraternal republics, is proof of the depth and scope of the cultural revolution which has taken place in our country under Comrade Stalin's leadership.

Like a careful gardener, Comrade Stalin cultivates and trains this personnel in a spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism. He has taught and is teaching them the Bolshevist mode of work and sharp implacability toward the slightest manifestation of alien bourgeois ideology, toward the ideology of bourgeois nationalism, rootless cosmopolitanism and servility before decadent bourgeois culture.

For centuries the Ukrainian, Belorussian and Moldavian peoples dreamed of joining their lands into united national states. But thanks only to Comrade Stalin's fraternal solicitude for the fate of these peoples, founded on the friendship of the peoples of our country and helped by the great Russian people, were these treasured dreams and aspirations of the people realized. All the Ukrainian, Belorussian and Moldavian lands are now joined together in united Soviet national states.

For all these successes, the Ukrainian people, like all peoples of the Soviet Union, are indebted to the Bolshevist party and to the leader of the Party and the people, the great Stalin. ...

The power of Stalinist friendship of peoples was manifested with particular force during the years of the great patriotic war. ... All attempts by our enemies to disunite the peoples of the Soviet Union, to undermine the friendship of peoples and establish a regime of imperialist slavery in our country failed.

One can never forget how Comrade Stalin prepared reconstruction projects, unprecedented in their scope, for Soviet land liberated from the enemy. Our advancing troops were still far from this or that district of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia or the Smolensk area when Comrade Stalin had already worked out plans for reconstruction work in these areas. ... Comrade Stalin is the organizer of the aid shown by the fraternal peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the country as a whole to republics which suffered from the occupation. ...

Guided by the Bolshevist party and the great Stalin, the peoples of the Soviet Union are showing the working people of the whole world the path to liberation from the social and national yoke, the path to true freedom and happiness.

Thanks to the Soviet Union and thanks to Comrade Stalin, the peoples of Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania stand on the path of construction of socialism. Under the leadership of fraternal Communist and Workers' parties and relying on the Leninist-Stalinist principle of proletarian internationalism, they have succeeded in strengthening their freedom and independence.

The successes and gains of the Stalinist friendship of peoples of the U.S.S.R. inspire the oppressed peoples of colonial and dependent countries in the struggle for freedom and independence, against the imperialists. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the formation of the Chinese People's Republic is a triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

Loyalty to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, to the cause of internationalism, is determined and verified by the attitude toward the Soviet Union, which stands at the head of all forces of democracy and socialism. Treachery toward the Soviet Union and treachery toward proletarian internationalism inevitably lead into the camp of nationalism, fascism and imperialist reaction. An example of this is the Tito-Rankovic band of murderers and spies, which completed the transition from nationalism to fascism and converted itself into the direct agent of imperialism, became its weapon in the struggle against socialism and democracy.

The freedom-loving peoples of the world and all progressive mankind brand with shame these betrayers and traitors. They rally still more closely around the great, invincible banner of Lenin and Stalin, for the decisive struggle against the enemies of the Soviet Union, the enemies of proletarian internationalism. ...

Today the peoples of the great Soviet Union and all advanced progressive mankind greet our own Comrade Stalin, inspirer of the indissoluble friendship of peoples wholeheartedly. ...

Kosygin WE ARE OBLIGED TO THE GREAT STALIN FOR OUR SUCCESSES. (By A. Kosygin. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 10. 2,500 words. Summary:)

Today the people of the Soviet Union mark with a feeling of profound love and gratitude the glorious 70th birthday of our great leader and teacher, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin.

Great continuer of the cause of Lenin, Comrade Stalin worked out the plan for industrializing the country, which provided the basis for ensuring transformation of a country formerly "agrarian and

powerless, dependent on the caprices of capitalist countries, into a mighty industrial country."

The great patriotic war showed graphically how farsighted was Stalin's resolution to establish a powerful iron and steel and machine-building industries.

The development of heavy industry was the basis for successful reconstruction of light industry. Where formerly the natural base of the textile industry was in the central districts of our country, new bases have now been established in Central Asia, Western Siberia and the Transcaucasus.

As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Stalin five-year plans a radical improvement has been ensured in the material status of the working people.

The successes attained in developing industrially and in improving socialist agriculture have ensured a constant increase in production of food and industrial goods—fabrics, shoes, knitted wear, sugar, soap, and other consumers' goods.

If we take trade turnover as one of the most important indices of the material welfare of the working people, we see that during the years of the second five-year plan the amount of goods sold to the population in state and cooperative trade increased from 40,000,000,000 to 126,000,000,000 rubles. The sharp growth in trade turnover also continued during the third five-year plan. The volume of trade turnover increased 25% in 1940 in comparison with 1938.

The war was a serious test for the Soviet land. It compelled mobilization of all state resources for the requirements of the front. All of Comrade Stalin's actions during the period of the patriotic war were permeated with concern for the people. On Comrade Stalin's instructions the government introduced measures for better supplying the workers and employees with food and for improving the welfare of the people. Special attention was given to supplying workers in leading branches of industry: iron and steel, coal, defense, rail transport and others.

The better to meet the needs of the workers and employees, the government, on Comrade Stalin's instructions, adopted a resolution on organizing workers' supply departments (ORS) at industrial enterprises, and of auxiliary farming at industrial enterprises in order to improve food resources for workers, engineers and technical personnel, employees and their families.

In his speech at the pre-election meeting of the voters of the Stalin electoral district in Moscow, Feb. 9, 1946, Comrade Stalin charted a gigantic program for postwar development of the national economy. He pointed out that the basic tasks of the new five-year plan are to restore areas of the country that had suffered, to restore the prewar level of industry and agriculture, and then to exceed that level.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that special attention would be given to production of consumers' goods, to raising the living standards of the workers through consistent lowering of prices.

About four years have passed. During this time socialist industry has far outdistanced prewar production, surpassed the average monthly 1940 output by more than 50%, and is operating at a higher tempo than was charted by the five-year plan for the year 1950. The commodity output of socialist agriculture has exceeded the prewar level.

The development of production of consumers' goods and food products is proceeding at a rapid pace. Assortment has been broadened and the quality of the goods produced has been improved.

The government and Comrade Stalin personally provide constant aid to light industry in restoring and building new enterprises, supplying new equipment, guaranteeing raw material and supplies and ensuring a systematic increase in output.

Carrying out Comrade Stalin's instructions, workers in light industry have considerably increased production and have expanded the assortment of cotton, wool, flax, silks, ready-made clothing and knitted wear, and all sorts of shoes and dry goods. The output of woolen goods has exceeded the prewar level by 35%, while the output of silks has exceeded the prewar level by 46%. The production of synthetic silk goods is developing successfully.

Workers in light industry report with great joy to their leader and teacher Comrade Stalin on preschedule fulfillment of the production plan for the fourth year of the postwar five-year plan, production of more than 100,000,000 meters of various fabrics, more than 2,000,000 pairs of shoes and 9,000,000 knitted goods articles above plan during 1949.

The Soviet state required a total of two years following a difficult and prolonged war to create the conditions for abolishing the rationing system and for going over to free sale of food and industrial products according to fixed retail prices and with a reduction in the price of bread and cereals. When this price reduction took place the population benefitted to the extent of 86,000,000,000 rubles annually. In 1949 a second price reduction took place on consumers' goods. The population benefitted to the extent of approximately 71,000,000,000 rubles additionally.

The Soviet Union graphically shows the workers of the entire world the great advantages of the socialist system as compared to the capitalist system.

In the capitalist world an economic crisis is developing again, production is being curtailed, unemployment is growing and the standard of living of the masses of the working people is declining. The working people of Yugoslavia have been plunged into unheard of poverty and ruin. The fascist Tito-Rankovic band has turned the country into a colony of Anglo-American imperialism.

The living standards of the workers are declining sharply in all capitalist countries. Inflation is growing in the U.S.A. and, in the Marshallized countries, reaching tremendous extremes. Retail prices are constantly rising in England, France, Italy.

Even if we take the deliberately understated figures of official statistics of the capitalist countries, they attest to a tremendous increase in retail prices in these countries and to a systematic decline in the standard of living of the workers and peasants. In the U.S.A. retail prices for food products in 1948 exceeded the level of 1937 nearly threefold. In Britain retail prices for food products in May, 1949, were twice as high as those of 1936. In France, in August, 1949, retail prices for food products were 20.2 times those of 1937. In Italy, retail prices for food products exceed the prewar level sixtyfold.

Today, on Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday, the Soviet people and all advanced humanity acclaim their beloved leader and teacher with all their hearts. There is no man in the world better known, loved and respected than our own Comrade Stalin. The name of the great Stalin is pronounced by all the working people of the world with great love and hope as the symbol of communism triumphant.

Shvernik COMRADE STALIN—CONTINUER OF THE GREAT CAUSE OF LENIN. (By N. Shvernik. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 10. 2,500 words. Summary:)

Today is the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader and brilliant thinker, ardent patriot and tireless fighter, teacher and friend of the working people, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin.

Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin the U.S.S.R. became a mighty power. In our country there is not a single sphere of political, economic or cultural development in which Comrade Stalin has not taken the most direct, active and vital part. Every important undertaking in the economic and political life of Soviet society is linked with his name.

By all its successes the U.S.S.R. shows the working people of the capitalist countries the way to achievement of the great goal of the working people, the victory of socialism.

By its rich experience in building socialism the Soviet Union points out to the people's democracies the paths of their development.

The victorious development of the people's revolution in China and the national liberation movement in the colonial countries confirm Comrade Stalin's brilliant forecast. The successes of building socialism in the people's democracies and the victory of the revolution in China confirm the Leninist-Stalinist thesis on the significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the sole possible and necessary political form of rule in the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The forces of socialism and democracy are growing day in and day out, while in the camp of imperialism the plans of the warmongers—the Anglo-American bidders for world supremacy—are collapsing one after another, and the antagonistic contradictions are expanding and deepening. With the victory of the people's revolution in China, the Stalinist peace-loving policy has the support of countries numbering, together with the U.S.S.R., 800,000,000 people.

[The above articles also appear in Bolshevik, No. 24, December, 1949, pp. 3-96. The two articles which follow did not appear with the others in Bolshevik.]

Shkiryatov

THE PEOPLE GLORIFY COMRADE STALIN. (By M. Shkiryatov. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 11. 2,500 words. Summary:)

All laboring humanity acclaims Comrade Stalin on his 70th birthday. Laboring people bring him words of greeting and love, pledge to work better today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today.

Comrade Stalin consolidated our party with firm organizational principles. In the years when the Bolshevist party was illegal, in those difficult times, there appeared people who by their false teachings wanted to turn the party from the Bolshevist, Leninist path. Comrade Stalin, wherever he was, persecuted by the autocratic government, in prison, in exile or "free," most of the time operating illegally, taught Party organizations to be faithful to Lenin's banner in everything, to rebuff any deviation from the Party line.

The people acclaim Comrade Stalin as the organizer and creator of the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Lenin and Stalin, two great men, created independent, national Soviet republics which voluntarily, fraternally united in the great, inviolable and mighty Soviet Union. In what bourgeois country do all nationalities live so harmoniously and in such brotherly fashion?

The people acclaim Comrade Stalin as creator of the great industrial state. Comrade Stalin foresaw that without heavy industry it would be impossible to defend our state from enemies. At that time there were people in our party who did not believe in the victory of the socialist system—Trotskyites, Zinovievites, right deviationists, who betrayed the cause of Lenin. The wise leader rebuffed all the traitors and renegades, prepared the country for active defense and thus predetermined the victory over German fascism.

The people acclaim the great Stalin for the reconstruction of agriculture, the creation of collective farming.

Soviet people fervently love Comrade Stalin for his great solicitude for the people. Comrade Stalin always tells the truth to the people, whatever it may be, showing the people our shortcomings and pointing out the correct paths of struggle with shortcomings, He teaches the people not to become complacent but to seek newer and newer ways and means of moving ahead. Herein lies our strength.

All the work of the great Stalin is a graphic, constant confirmation of those words he spoke of himself 20 years ago: "You need have no doubts, comrades, that I am ready to devote all my efforts, all my abilities, and, if need be, all my blood, drop by drop, to the cause of the working class, the cause of proletarian revolution and world communism."

In this love for the people is your strength, and for this our people love you, Comrade Stalin.

Together with our people, the working people of the people's democracies and the countries under the yoke of imperialism are observing this day, joined in a united, powerful, international movement expressing love and recognition to you, Comrade Stalin, and to the great Soviet Union which you lead.

Poskrebyshev

A BELOVED FATHER AND A GREAT TEACHER. (By A. Poskrebyshev. Pravda, Dec. 21, pp. 11-12. 5,000 words. Summary:)

From the shores of the Pacific to the Elbe hundreds of millions of people—more than one-third of the total world population—are now building a new life under the guidance of the great teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Today the eyes and hearts of a countless multitude of common people in all countries of the world are turned toward Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, the teacher and friend of working mankind. His every speech, his every work has special weight. His works, his writings, like the works of Lenin, have been translated into many scores of languages and are read and studied by millions of Communists and non-Party people in all countries of the world, who draw from them inspiration and strength for the untiring struggle for the happiness of mankind.

Comrade Stalin himself is a model of simplicity and humility and teaches this to all leading Party and Soviet personnel.

Comrade Stalin has worked out the fundamental principles of the political economy of socialism. Comrade Stalin has given concrete expression to the ways and means of building a socialist society; he has worked out the principle of socialist industrialization, the theory of the collectivization of agriculture, the principles of Soviet trade and the role of Soviet finances. Comrade Stalin is the founder of the scientific history of the Bolshevist party, the author of "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)," which has become the household book of tens of millions of people. He is the brilliant

master of Marxist dialectic; his scientific works are the acme of philosophical thought; his works and his instructions on philosophical questions give guidance to our philosophers. Comrade Stalin is the inspirer of all decisions of the Party on ideological questions —on literature, the theater, the cinema and music. He is deeply interested in everything that advances the science and culture of our country and serves the education of the new man in the spirit of noble socialist humanism and the spirit of active, life-giving Soviet patriotism.

Concern for the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory stands out prominently in all the activity of Comrade Stalin. He untiringly emphasizes the significance and the role of theory in our party. In guarding the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, Comrade Stalin sternly exposes the authors of slovenly and careless formulae and points to the danger of a lax attitude toward questions of theory.

A clear example of the invaluable assistance which progressive Soviet science continually receives from Comrade Stalin is the aid he has given biological science.

Here there went on a struggle of two tendencies: the progressive Michurinist teaching and the reactionary teaching of Weismannism-Morganism. A decisive role in this struggle was played by Comrade Stalin's support of the Michurin trend in biology. Attentively supervising the work of the leading Michurinists, headed by Comrade Lysenko, Comrade Stalin gave them daily assistance by his advice and instructions. Comrade Stalin's observation that the Michurinist orientation in biology is the only scientific orientation, and that the future belongs to Michurin, inspired the Soviet Michurinist biologists. The struggle of the two trends in biology culminated in the victory of the progressive Michurinist teaching in our country.

Comrade Stalin must also be noted as a scientific innovator in specialized branches of science. It is appropriate to quote one example here. Among the old specialists in agriculture it was considered firmly established that the cultivation of citrus crops could not be extended on a wide scale in the region of the U.S.S.R. Black Sea coast, in view of the fact that these crops do not withstand frost.

Having for many years engaged in the cultivation and study of citrus crops in the region of the Black Sea coast, Comrade Stalin proved in practice that it is possible to produce types of citrus crops capable of withstanding frost and adapted to the climatic conditions of the Black Sea coast. On Comrade Stalin's initiative work has already been begun on cultivating citrus crops in the Crimea and Central Asia.

Comrade Stalin's decisive role is well known in the matter of planting eucalyptus trees on the coast of the Black Sea, cultivating melons in the Moscow region and extending the cultivation of branched wheat.

Comrade Stalin's ability to inspire the masses and his intrepidity in struggle bring to mind one of the stirring and vital episodes of the war.

It was autumn, 1941. The enemy was advancing headlong on Moscow. The military situation called for evacuation of our government.

The enemy's propaganda about the inevitable and speedy destruction of the Soviet power rang out everywhere. This propaganda was readily picked up by our ill-wishers, the most embittered foes of socialism, in the camp of the Allies. The more impatient of them, watches in hand, counted the minutes remaining until the collapse of the Soviet power which, in their opinion, was inevitable. There were panic-makers in our ranks too. These panic-makers in our ranks were but a few individuals, but the enemy tried to make use of even this worthless handful of renegades.

But the boastful Hitlerite "strategists" and all the enemies of socialism were cruelly mistaken in their calculations. Comrade Stalin remained in Moscow and commanded the defense of the capital. Here, where the chief blow was directed, he personally guided military operations and prepared a devastating blow at the enemy who had gone too far. All our country learned with enthusiasm that Comrade Stalin was in Moscow at this difficult time, and that the defense of the capital of our motherland was in strong and trusty hands.

In the difficult days of the battle for Stalingrad his calm certainty of victory inspired Soviet people and all battlers against German fascism in the countries of Western Europe, put an end to the alarmist "prophecies" and treacherous croaking of defeat by certain "friends" in the Allied camp who were still calculating the number of days or weeks that the Soviet state had left to live.

One of the prominent American Republicans, Willkie, who visited the U.S.S.R. for Roosevelt in September, 1942, wrote in the American press of the wisdom and perspicacity of J. V. Stalin, "who bears a tremendous responsibility, as no one else in the world." Willkie told of the warning Stalin had voiced in conversation, that Americans should not think, in connection with the difficult situation on the front, of taking a "patronizing attitude" toward the U.S.S.R.

Sick and wounded soldiers were the object of Comrade Stalin's particular attention and concern. During the tense military operations near Moscow in the autumn of 1941, Comrade Stalin visited the Central Military Hospital, acquainted himself with the condition of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, showed interest in medical supply.

A rich store of experience was accumulated by Soviet medical workers during the war. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a work of many volumes entitled "The Experience of Soviet Medicine in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" was published in order to generalize and give wide circulation to the experience of Soviet medicine during the war.

The authors of film scenarios ask Comrade Stalin to give his conclusions on their work. He acquaints himself assiduously with the scenarios and makes his observations. Now Stalin's old comrades in joint revolutionary work in the Caucasus turn to him; he gives them assistance. The author of a great work on military history sends his work to Comrade Stalin for comment.

A letter arrives from Turukhan District from a man whom Comrade Stalin knew when in exile in Turukhan. Comrade Stalin immediately replies to this letter and at the same time gives financial assistance from his salary as a Deputy [of the Supreme Soviet].

Comrade Stalin's love for children is universally known. Here is one characteristic touch. Whil vacationing after the war, Comrade Stalin, passing by the Caucasus Riviera Sanatorium, met a group of children, stopped and talked affectionately to them for a long time, took them to a stand and treated them to candy. The children will remember this happy day all their lives.

Millions and millions of common people are sending Comrade Stalin their warm greetings and wishes for his good health for many, many years; they are sending their modest gifts. The best gift for Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday will be speeding up the building of socialism in the people's democracies and greater increase in the number of supporters of peace throughout the world.

Indictment of Japanese Army Men

INDICTMENT IN THE CASE OF FORMER SERVICEMEN IN THE JAPANESE ARMY: YAMADA Otozo, JAHUTSUKA Ryuji, TAKAHASHI Takaatsu, KAWASHIMA Kiyoshi, NISHI Toshihide, KARASAWA Tomio, ONOUE Masao, SATO Shunji, KIRAZAKURA Zensaku, MITOMO Katsuo, KIKUCHI Norimitsu, and KURUSHIMA Juji.—Charged with Preparing and Using Bacteriological Weapons, i.e., a Crime Provided for by Clause I of the April 19, 1943, Decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 24-25, p. 4. Complete text:) For many years imperialist Japan was the principal center of aggression in the Far East.

Entering into a criminal conspiracy with Hitler Germany and fascist Italy, the ruling clique of imperialist Japan planned, unleashed and waged aggressive wars against peace-loving people, aimed at establishing joint world domination with Hitler Germany.

These aggressive wars were designed to set up a so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere"—a colonial state under Japanese domination. The extreme expansionist intentions of the Japanese imperialists were expressed in setting up such a state by forcibly wresting extensive territories from Japan's peace-loving neighbors.

How great were the aggressive desires of the Japanese ruling clique may be judged from a whole series of frank statements by responsible leaders of Japanese policy.

One of the principal Japanese war criminals, "the ideologist" of the aggressive Japanese militarist clique, Hashimoto Kingoro, in an article entitled, "The Imperial Sphere of Greater East Asia," published Jan. 5, 1942, in Tao Dai Nippon, wrote that the following countries must be members of this "sphere:" Japan, Manchuria, China, the Far East of the U.S.S.R., Malaya, the Dutch Indies, the British East Indies, Afghanistan, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, the Philippines and the islands of the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

The frontiers of the so-called "Greater East Asia" were defined in exactly the same way in the plans and outlines drawn up by the Institute of Total War, subject directly to the Japanese Prime Minister and established by the special decree of the Emperor of Japan.

Aggression against the Soviet Union was regarded as the principal task in the plans of the Japanese imperialists. In the strategic aggressive plans of the Japanese militarists, the U.S.S.R. was usually called "objective No. 1."

An aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. was propagandized on a wide scale among the Japanese population. This war propaganda was conducted, in particular, in all organs of the Japanese press, fully controlled by the Japanese government information bureau.

In realizing its criminal plans, the ruling clique of Japan committed a number of acts of aggression:

In 1931, Japanese armed forces, having provoked the so-called "Mukden incident," forced their way into and occupied Manchuria;

In 1937, Japanese armies invaded China and provoked the so-called "Marco Polo Bridge incident;"

In 1938, the Japanese military clique attacked the U.S.S.R. in the region of Lake Khassan, but was defeated by the Soviet Army;

In 1939, the Japanese imperialists attacked the Mongolian People's Republic, on friendly terms with the U.S.S.R., in the region of Khalkin-Gol, but were also defeated by the armed forces of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union;

At the end of 1941, the Japanese militarists dragged Japan into the second world war on the side of Hitler Germany.

Japanese aggression was only cut short as a result of the capitulation of Japan to the Allies, which followed the decisive defeat by the Soviet Army of the chief striking force of Japan—the Kwantung Army, concentrated in Manchuria.

The events connected with Japanese imperialist aggression were examined at the international trial of the chief Japanese war criminals in Tokio.* The International Military Tribunal recognized as fully established the fact that the Japanese ruling clique, in conjunction with Hitler Germany, planned, unleashed and waged aggressive wars, and that, for many years, it had been actively preparing a large-scale aggressive war against the Soviet Union. The tribunal established the fact of the waging of aggressive wars by Japan against the U.S.S.R. in the region of Lake Khassan in 1938 and in the region of River Khalkin-Gol in 1939. The tribunal also recognized the fact of Japan's entry into a criminal conspiracy with Hitler Germany and fascist Italy against peace and humanity.

The tribunal also established the flagrant violation on the part of Japan of the laws and customs of war, expressed in the brutal and inhuman behavior of Japanese soldiers toward prisoners of war and the peaceful population of occupied territories.

The investigation in the present case has established that, in planning and preparing an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and other states, the Japanese imperialists, to attain their aims, intended to use on a wide scale, and partially did use, criminal methods for the mass destruction of people—the weapons of bacteriological warfare.

Organization of Special Formations for Preparing and Waging Bacteriological Warfare.—As was established by the investigation, a bacteriological laboratory was organized by the Japanese General Staff and Ministry of War on Manchurian territory soon after the seizure of Manchuria, and formed part of the Japanese Kwantung Army; this laboratory was headed by the master of bacteriological warfare Ishii Shiro, well known in Japan and subsequently a lieutenant general in the Medical Corps; and research was conducted on using the bacteria of serious infectious diseases in offensive bacteriological warfare.

According to the testimony of accused Kawashima Kiyoshi—former major general in the Japanese Medical Corps—the General Staff and the War Ministry of Japan, in accordance with the secret orders of Emperor Hirohito, had already established on Manchurian territory by 1935-1936 two top-secret detachments designed to prepare and wage bacteriological war.

To further the conspiracy, one of these institutions, organized on the basis of Ishii's laboratory, was given the name of "Water Supply and Sanitation Administration for Units of the Kwantung Army," and the other—"Hippoepizootic Administration of the Kwantung Army." In 1941 after the attack on Russia by Hitler Germany, these institutions were given the numbers, detachment 731 and detachment 100. At the head of detachment 731 was the above-mentioned Ishii Shiro. At the head of detachment 100 was Maj. Gen. Wakamatsu of the Veterinary Service.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 25, pp. 11-15.

These detachments were staffed with bacteriology specialists; the staff personnel consisted of a large number of scientific and technical assistants directed by prominent Japanese bacteriologists. The fact that there were about 3,000 assistants in detachment 731 alone attests to the volume of work carried by the bacteriological detachments.

The Japanese command expended extremely large sums upon the maintenance of detachments preparing weapons for bacteriological warfare. Thus, in 1939 a large military settlement with numerous laboratories and service buildings was set up for the development of detachment 731 in the district of the Ping-fang-tien station, 20 kilometers from Harbin. Large stocks of supplies were gathered. A prohibited zone was established around the settlement for purposes of assuring special secrecy of work. The detachment had its air force unit and a special firing range at Mokaton Anta station.

Detachment 100 was also provided with spacious buildings, special equipment and land sectors in the areas of the borough of Mokaton [Mang-chia-tun], ten kilometers south of Changchun.

Detachments 731 and 100 had an extensive network of branches attached to divisions and units of the Japanese Kwantung Army, situated at basic strategic points on the Soviet frontier. (Vol. 14, p. 29).

The principal task of the branches consisted in preparing for the practical application in war of the bacteriological weapons produced by the detachments.

The bacteriological detachments and their branches were directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

Aside from the testimony of witnesses and the accused, this was confirmed by a Dec. 2, 1940, secret order from the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, Gen. Umezu Yoshijiro, on the organization and disposition of four new branches of detachment 731. (Vol. 15, p. 3). This order was captured in 1945 by Soviet units in Manchuria.

Gen. Yamada who replaced Umezu as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army—a defendant in the present trial—also confirmed by his testimony the fact that bacteriological formations were directly subordinate to him. (Vol. 18, p. 383).

Characterizing the purposes of detachment 731, the accused Yamada Otozo testified: "***Detachment 731 was organized to prepare bacteriological warfare primarily against the Soviet Union and also against the Mongolian People's Republic and China." (Vol. 18, p. 382).

As Yamada testified, the preparation for bacteriological warfare was carried on by Japan against other states as well. (Vol. 18, p. 383).

Yamada also testified that the work of detachment 100 consisted in producing bacteriological weapons for bacteriological warfare. (Vol. 18, p. 382).

In addition, detachment 100 had the task of "carrying out diversionary measures, i.e., poisoning cattle pastures and cisterns with epidemic bacteria. In this work detachment 100 was closely connected with the reconnaissance section of the Kwantung Army Staff***" (Vol. 18, p. 171).

The former chief of the Veterinary Service of the Japanese Kwantung Army, the accused Lt. Gen. of the Veterinary Service Takahashi, also pointed out that the tasks of the "epizootic detachments" were preparation and conduct of bacteriological warfare and diversion. (Vol. 11, p. 54).

Bacteriological research was systematically conducted in the detachments and their branches to establish the most effective bacterial forms for use as bacteriological weapons, and also research into means for their mass production and the technique of their use to destroy great masses of people and to deal an economic blow by means of infecting cattle and crops.

There were eight sections in detachment 731. Among them only one (the third section) was concerned with questions of water supply and sanitation. But even in the third section production workshops, a part of this section, manufactured shells for special bacteriological projectiles called "bombs of the Ishii type." These projectiles [containing] plague-infected fleas were to be dropped from planes. (Vol. 2, p. 263).

The other sections of detachment 731 were wholly concerned with questions of preparing and conducting bacteriological warfare.

It was established by the materials of the preliminary investigation that section one was specifically engaged in research and the cultivation for bacteriological warfare of materials to bring on the plague, cholera, gas gangrene, anthrax, typhoid, paratyphoid and other diseases in order to make use of them in a bacteriological war.

In the course of this research work, experiments were made not only on animals, but also on living people, for which pupose an inner prison holding 300 to 400 people was organized.

The second section—the so-called experimental section—tested bacteriological weapons on the firing range, as well as in battle conditions.

The special aviation unit with planes equipped with [bacteriological] apparatus, and the firing range at the Anta station, were subordinate to the second section. The department for raising and breeding parasites to spread plague epidemics was subordinate to this same section.

The second section developed special kinds of weapons for spreading bacteria: sprays in the form of fountain pens, canes, porcelain bombs, etc. From the table of arms of diversionary groups, found in Japanese archives, it is clear that the fountain pen sprays were adopted by the Japanese as arms. (Vol. 16, p. 16).

One of the sections was called the "teaching and education" section and trained special cadres for the military subdivisions of the Japanese army. These cadres were trained to utilize the weapons of bacteriological warfare.

For purposes of mass production of bacteria in a quantity sufficient to guarantee bacteriological warfare, detachment 731 had a production (the fourth) section, constituting, as its chief—the accused Kawashima—expressed it, a "plant" for the mass manufacture of various bacteria.

This section had a large staff divided into two departments, each of which could independently manufacture bacteria. The first department had the following basic equipment: four cauldrons for the preparation of a culture medium for bacteria. Each cauldron had a one-ton capacity; 14 autoclaves for sterilizing the culture medium, each of these three meters long, with a diameter of 1.5 meters. These autoclaves held up to 30 trays of special design, invented by the chief of detachment 731, Ishii. There were two rooms for cooling the culture medium in the first department. Each of these could hold up to 100 trays at the same time. This same department had five thermostatic units with a general capacity of 620 trays of the Ishii system.

The second department had two cauldrons, each with a two-ton capacity, 8 autoclaves with a capacity each of 60 trays, and other equipment.

The section also had a special refrigerator for preserving finished "output."

Based upon available data on the capacity of

leading units of equipment for the cultivation of bacteria in detachment 731, expert investigation determined that in one production cycle, lasting several days in all, the equipment could guarantee an output of no less than thirty quadrillion microbes indetachment 731 alone. The reports of experts emphasize that this quantity of microbes, considering the period of production, must be considered exceptionally large.

Such an intensive production led the personnel of detachments 731 and 100 to measure in kilograms the bacterial mass which they produced. This explains why measurement of the quantity of bacteria in kilograms figures in the testimony of the accused concerning the weight of the thickly viscous bacterial mass directly removed from the surface of the culture medium.

Thus, defining the productive capacity of detachment 731, the accused Kawashima pointed out: "***The production section, on the basis of available production equipment and its capacity,***could manufacture up to 300 kilograms of plague bacteria a month." (Vol. 3, p. 317).

Another accused—Karasawa—gave analogous testimony: "***The productive capacity of the section for manufacturing bacteria could reach, in the course of one month, *** up to 300 kilograms of plague bacteria if all apparatus was in use."(Vol. 4, p. 286).

As was established by the investigation and confirmed by the reports of experts, this tremendous mass of microbes harmful to man, including those inducing plague, cholera and typhoid fever, and others, was intended for production of bacteriological weapons aiming at mass annihilation of people.

Detachment 731 and its branches also carried on the mass breeding of fleas for their subsequent infection by bacteria. Rats, mice and other rodents, procured not only by the staff of the bacteriological formations, but also by special commands appointed by line divisions of the Kwantung Army, were used to breed and infect the fleas.

As far as the scale of flea breeding is concerned, it was determined by the presence of 4,500 incubators in detachment 731 for the purpose of breeding fleas by feeding them on rodents.

The productive capacity of these incubators, the accused testified, made it possible to obtain over a short space of time, kilograms of fleas infected with the plague—which, according to the calculations of experts, equals many tens of millions of these parasites—intended as bacteriological weapons.

In only one, No. 543, in Kailar, in the summer of 1945, about 13,000 rats were kept simultaneously, according to the testimony of the witness Morita. (Vol. 2, p. 230). This fact alone testifies to the scale of work in breeding fleas.

As was established by the preliminary investigation, the same kind of preparation for bacteriological warfare was conducted by Japanese bacteriological detachments bearing the nominal designations "Nami" and "Yoshi," in Central and South China. These detachments were commanded by the accused Maj. Gen. Sato of the Medical Corps in 1941-1943.

According to the personal admission of the accused Sato, detachment "Yoshi" had at its disposal a large productive capacity for the cultivation of bacteria for conducting bacteriological warfare.

According to the conclusion of the legal-medical commission of experts, the production capacity of detachments 731 and 100 and the character of their work was based upon conducting bacteriological warfare. (Vol. 9, p. 155).

As the accused Yamada testified, the Japanese army "***confirmed and adopted as arms three basic methods of using the bacteriological weapon, i.e., spraying bacteria from planes, dropping bacteriological bombs and, finally, the method of diversion***" (Vol. 18, p. 131).

According to the plans of the Japanese imperialists, specially equipped planes, specially trained military commands and bands of diversionists were to spread over the front and in the rear of the enemy, in large quantities, lethal bacteria of the plague, cholera, typhoid, glanders, anthrax and other serious contagious diseases, infecting by all possible means inhabited areas, reservoirs, wells, crops and cattle. Calculating on using the speedy multiplication of these lethal bacteria, the infamous plans of the Japanese imperialists provided for spreading among armies and peaceful population epidemics of the plague, cholera, etc., which, according to their intentions, would bring in their train a terrible pestilence and the agonizing death of millions of people. They were prepared to use this inhuman weapon which is a terrible threat not only to the population of countries at war, but also to neutral states.

Criminal Experiments on Live Human Beings.—The chief method for verifying the action of bacteriological weapons was criminal and inhuman experiment on live human beings, carried out systematically and on a mass scale.

Criminal experiments were carried out on Chinese patriots who took part in the resistance movement against the Japanese occupying forces and on Soviet citizens, who were doomed to an agonizing death by agents of the Japanese gendarmerie.

As the investigation established, the brutal murder of people by these criminal experiments was performed by personnel of Japanese bacteriological detachments with the knowledge and consent of the commander of the Kwantung Army.

The accused Yamada confessed that he permitted the carrying out of experiments on living people. Yamada testified: "I***permitted them to be conducted and in this way actually sanctioned the violent murder of Chinese, Russians and Manchurians, who were sent for experiments by agents of the Kwantung gendarmerie and Japanese military missions subordinate to me.***" (Vol. 18, p. 174).

Furuiji, examined as a witness, testified to carrying out experiments for infecting people with typhoid. He testified: "***Around the beginning of 1943 I participated for the first time in experiments in infecting people with typhoid. These people were kept in the prison of detachment 731 on the directive of the chief of section 1, Tabei. I prepared one liter of sweetened water, infected with typhoid bacteria. Following this I diluted this liter with water which was distributed to approximately 50 Chinese prisoners who were, as far as I remember, war prisoners. Furthermore, only some of them had anti-typhoid injections prior to this." (Vol. 5, p. 308).

The accused Kawashima Kiyoshi, examined on the work of the first section of detachment 731, testified: "***Experiments involving the action of all lethal bacteria on living people were quite current in detachment 731. Imprisoned Chinese patriots and Russians, whom the agencies of Japanese counter-intelligence has doomed to execution, were the subjects of these experiments.***" (Vol. 3, p. 59).

"***Detachment 731 had a special prison for the housing and maintenance of the prisoners. Here, in conditions of strict regimen and isolation, the people who were experimented upon were kept; people whom the assistants of the detachments usually called

'guinea pigs.'" (Vol. 3, p. 146).

Inhuman experiments on living human beings were also carried out in fields near the scene of military operations, on specially equipped firing ranges. The prisoners were tied to iron stakes in a field and the action of various bacteria shells was tested on them.

The accused Karasawa testified: "***I personally had to attend the Anta range twice during experiments of the action of bacteria on living human beings in field conditions. The first time I was at the range, at the end of 1943, ten people had been brought there. They were tied to stakes five meters apart from each other and a fragmentation bomb was exploded, by means of an electric current, about 50 meters from them. As a result a number of the people experimented upon were wounded by bomb fragments and simultaneously, as I learned afterwards, infected by anthrax, since the bomb was filled with these bacteria.***"

"The second time I attended the range was in the spring of 1944. Ten people were brought who, as in the first case, were tied to stakes. Then a chemical cylinder which was filled with plague bacteria was blown up approximately 10 meters from the people experimented upon." (Vol. 4, p. 42).

Another participant in analagous criminal experiments on the firing grounds in the district of the Anta station, the accused Nishi Toshihide, testified: "***In January, 1945, in my presence on the firing range of detachment 731 at the Anta station, the chief of the second section of the detachment, Lt. Col. Ikari, together with a research assistant of the same section, Futaki, conducted experiments on ten Chinese war prisoners involving infection with gas gangrene. All ten of the Chinese prisoners were attached to stakes in a stretch of 10 to 20 meters. An electric current then exploded a bomb, as a result of which all ten were wounded by shrapnel, infected with gas gangrene, and in the course of a week all of them died in great agony." (Vol. 7, p. 113).

The corpses of those who were tortured were burned in a special crematorium, set up in detachment 731 in the immediate vicinity of the prison.

Witnesses examined at the investigation and the defendants testified to inhuman tortures, violence and mockery to which were subjected all who were put in the torture chambers of the inner prison of detachment 731 as "experimental material."

The witness Karakaju testified: "***On each of the floors there were several rooms for laboratories, while in the middle there were chambers where subjects for experiments were kept; sergeant-major Tasaka told me these people were called 'guinea pigs' in the detachment. ***There were also Russians among the people in the prison, I well remember, aside from Chinese. In one of the chambers I saw a Chinese woman*** All the people in the chamber had fetters on their feet*** Three Chinese had no fingers, and among others the bones of the fingers were visible. Yoshimura explained to me that this was the result of freezing experiments conducted upon them.***" (Vol. 2, p. 371).

Examined as a witness, the former assistant chief of the Japanese "Kogoin" camp, Yamagishi, testified: "***I do not remember the names of all the people sent to destruction in detachment 731. At this time I still remember the following persons: *** Soldier of the Soviet Army Demchenko, who categorically refused to give any kind of information on the Soviet Union. With my permission physical measures were applied to him. Investigating officers tortured him, suspending him by hands, by feet to a rafter. Demchenko nevertheless gave no testimony. "Then I decided to destroy him physically and with this aim sent him to detachment 731." (Vol. 2, p. 174).

The witness Ijima also testified on dispatching Soviet persons from the "Kogoin" camp for purposes of annihilation.

"***Several times I sent Soviet citizens from the 'Kogoin' camp to certain death, about 40 in all. They died in experiments." (Vol. 6, p. 242).

Inhuman experiments on the prisoners incarcerated in detachment 731 continued until they were dead.

"If a prisoner, in spite of being infected by lethal bacteria, recovered," the accused Kawashima testified, "this did not save him from further experiment, which continued until death came from infection. People infected were medically treated. Various methods of cure were investigated. They were fed normally; and then, when they finally recovered, they were used for the next experiment of being infected with another form of bacteria. In any case, nobody ever emerged alive from this death factory.***" (Vol. 3, p. 60).

Agents of the Japanese gendarmerie and Japanese military missions in Manchuria, in accordance with their instructions and on an understanding with the heads of the detachments, sent to these detachments Chinese, Manchurians and Soviet citizens who also served as "special material" for the so-called "researches." A special term—"special shipments"—was used in official gendarme documents for purposes of secrecy.

The former Japanese adviser of the gendarmerie of the Manchukuo army, witness Tachibana Takeo, testified: "***There was a category of those people under investigation who, according to the policy of a special division of the gendarmerie administration under my command, were to be destroyed. This group included***partisans, people sharply opposed to the Japanese authorities in Manchuria, and others. No court cases were drawn up for the arrested persons, since we sent them to the 731st bacteriological detachment to be destroyed***" (Vol. 6, p. 95).

Another witness, Kimura, a former adjutant of the head of the Japanese gendarmerie in Harbin, confirmed under examination that in his presence the chief of detachment 731, Gen. Ishii, in a conversation with the chief of the Harbin Administration of Gendarmerie, Kasuga Kaoru, expressed certainty that in the future he would obtain for "experiments" arrested people in the same way as he had obtained them before. (Vol. 2, p. 194).

Official documents of Japanese gendarme offices, seized by the Soviet armies in Japanese archives in Manchuria, confirm the fact that from 1939 on there existed the so-called "special shipments" of prisoners. In particular, order No. 224 from the chief of the gendarmerie of the Kwantung Army, Maj. Gen. Shirokura, was found. This order dealt with a "special shipment" in 1939 of 30 prisoners to Ishii's detachment. (Vol. 17, pp. 35-38).

The testimony of the accused Kawashima Kiyoshi attests to the mass character of the extermination of prisoners:

"Every year 500 to 600 prisoners came to detachment 731. I saw how the assistants of section one of the detachment took them from the gendarmerie in whole lots." (Vol. 3, p. 59).

"***On the basis of information known to me, which I had at my disposal due to the nature of my service in the detachment, I can say that every year no less than 600 people died from experiments in detachment 731." (Vol. 3, p. 146).

"***During the detachment's five-year stay at the Ping-fang-tien station, i.e., from 1940 through 1945, no less than 3,000 people were put through this

factory of death and killed by being infected with lethal bacteria. The number of those who perished before 1940 is unknown to me." (Vol. 3, pp. 60-61).

Analogous crimes were committed also in detachment 100, where the sixth division of the second section was specially concerned with experiments on living people.

Characterizing the work of detachment 100, the laboratory technician of this detachment, witness Hataki Akira, declared: "***Detachment 100 of the Kwantung Army was called the anti-epizootic detachment. Actually it was a bacteriological detachment, since bacteria were cultivated and propagated there: the bacteria of glanders, anthrax, cattle plague, i.e., those inducing epizootic diseases. In detachment 100 study of the action of bacteria was conducted by means of experiments on domestic animals and living human beings, for which purpose horses, cows and other animals were kept in the detachment, while in the isolation ward human beings were also kept. I know this because I saw them myself." (Vol. 13, p. 111).

Another witness, Fukuzumi Mitsuyoshi, who served in detachment 100 as a veterinarian, testified: "***Detachment 100, as an experimental detachment, was staffed with bacteriologists, chemists, veterinarians and agronomists. All work carried on in the given detachment was intended to prepare diversionary-bacteriological war against the Soviet Union. Assistants of this detachment and its branches conduct research work***in seeking out means of mass application of bacteria and virulent poisons for mass destruction of animals and human beings."

"***Experiments were made upon animals and living human beings in order to determine the effectiveness of the action of these poisons***" (Vol. 13, p.48).

The accused Mitomo, who served in detachment 100, admitted that he personally killed a number of prisoners after inhuman experiments had been made on them. (Vol. 12, p. 192).

Mitomo testified: "***There was such a case: Various experiments were made on one Russian over the course of two weeks in August, 1944. His organism became exhausted and Matsui directed that this Russian be killed by potassium cyanide poisoning***

"Under the guise of medical treatment he was given an injection***of potassium cyanide and the Russian died immediately after the injection. I gave the injection in the cell***

"Two Russians in my charge were shot by the gendarmes at the beginning of September, 1944 on the livestock burial grounds, and there covered over with earth. They were shot by order of Lt. Nakashima. They were shot because it was impossible to conduct any more experiments on them in view of their exhaustion and lack of fitness for further experiments." (Vol. 12, p. 149).

Aside from criminal experiments in poisoning prisoners with the plague and other serious infectious diseases, inhuman experiments involving the freezing of extremities of living people were widely conducted in detachment 731. The prisoners were forced to keep their hands and feet in special boxes with ice until their extremities froze.

Witness Furuiji testified: "***A group of Russians, Manchurians, Chinese and Mongolians, with legs in chains, were led in groups of two to 16 into the frost where, under armed threat, they were compelled to immerse their bare hands (sometimes one, sometimes both together) in buckets of water. Then they were forced to hold their bare wet arms in the frost from ten minutes to two hours, depending upon the temperature of the air. And, when freezing set in, they were led to the prison laboratory." (Vol. 5, p. 317).

In the majority of cases these criminal experiments ended in gangrene, the amputation of extremities and the death of the people under experiment. The purpose of these experiments was to find means of combating the freezing of extremities in the course of military operations planned against the Soviet Union.

Use of Bacteriological Weapons for War Against China.—Preparing for a bacteriological war on a large scale, Japanese imperialists made partial use of bacteriological weapons in 1940 in the course of their aggressive war against China.

In the summer of 1940 a special bacteriological expedition, headed by the commander of detachment 731, Gen. Ishii, was sent to the region of military operations in Central China. In the region of Ningpo, aircraft of detachment 731 infected the enemy's territory with the plague by means of plague-infected fleas, as a result of which an epidemic broke out there. (Vol. 3, p. 73).

Examined on the question of the organization of the above-mentioned expedition, the accused Karasawa Tomio testified: "***In the second half of 1940 I received a directive from my immediate superior, Maj. Suzuki, to prepare 70 kilograms of typhoid fever bacteria and 50 kilograms of cholera bacteria. In connection with this Maj. Suzuki explained to me that he had received the order for the manufacture of bacteria from the head of the detachment, Gen. Ishii, who had prepared for this special expedition a detachment for using bacteria against the Chinese army*** I fulfilled this order. Simultaneously I learned from personnel of the second section that the second section had cultivated five kilograms of fleas for Gen. Ishii's expedition. These fleas had been infected with the plague as the carriers of this infection. In September, 1940, Gen. Ishii with a group of other officers of the detachment left for Hankow and returned in December, 1940. The officers who had gone with Gen. Ishii related, on returning to the detachment, that the use of fleas, poisoned with the plague, had yielded positive results. As a result of the spreading of fleas a plague epidemic broke out. One of the participants in this expedition, Maj. Nojaki, by way of proof showed me a Chinese newspaper containing an article which pointed out that in the region of the city of Ningpo a plague epidemic broke out. Further on, the author of the article drew the correct conclusion that the Japanese were the ones guilty of this plague outbreak, since observers had seen a Japanese plane which had flown into this district and had scattered something from a low height. I read this article myself." (Vol. 4, p. 43).

The accused Nishi Toshihide, who had personally seen in detachment 731 a secret documentary film depicting the military operations of the Japanese bacteriological detachment against Chinese troops, testified: "***The following scenes were shown on the screen: the attaching of special containers to planes, it being explained that fleas, infected with the plague, were placed in these containers*** The plane is photographed in the air over an enemy location. On the earth one sees some movement of Chinese troops and a populated point."

Further, Nishi testified how the film showed the moment of the very bacteriological attack, and its completion: "The plane returns to the airdrome. An inscription follows: 'Operation Concluded.' Ishii and Ikari come out of the plane. The inscription: 'Results' follows. A Chinese newspaper with a Japanese translation is shown on the screen. The

Chinese newspaper says that a serious plague epidemic suddenly broke out in the Ningpo district" (Vol. 7, p. 58).

Aside from the above-cited testimony by the accused Karasawa and Nishi, the fact of the transfer of the special expedition to the region of military operations in Central China is confirmed by documents discovered in the archives of the Japanese Kwantung Army. In particular, a directive from the former commander of the Japanese army, Gen. Umezu, dated July 25, 1940, No. 659-C, was discovered. This directive enjoined the chief of the field railroad of the Kwantung Army to effect the transfer of a group of employees of detachment 731 and a special, particularly secret shipment to Central China. Also discovered was the directive of the chief of the field railroad of the Kwantung Army, Lt. Gen. Kusaba, dated July 26, 1940, No. 178, written upon fulfillment of the above-mentioned directive. Kusaba's directive also emphasized the particular secrecy of the freight in view of which it was proposed that its designation not be entered in the bill of lading. The routing was noted: Ping-fang-tien station—Harbin—Mukden—Shan-hai-kuan and Tientsin. (Vol. 15, p. 35-39).

In 1941 there was an expedition by detachment 731 to Central China, to the region of the city Changteh. During this expedition Japanese planes infected the areas with plague fleas.

In 1942, during the retreat of Japanese troops on one of the sectors of military operations in Central China, detachment 731 organized still another expedition.

The accused Karasawa testified on the preparations for this expedition: "***The expedition under the leadership of Gen. Ishii against Chinese troops took place in the middle of 1942."

"***Before this expedition, in order to carry it out, under my direction and on the order of this same Maj. Suzuki, 130 kilograms of para-typhoid and anthrax bacteria were manufactured. As far as I know, fleas were also used in this expedition as carriers of epidemics*** In order to carry out this expedition Gen. Ishii went to Central China with a group [of officers] where, at this time, Japanese troops were retreating. Taking advantage of the retreat, participants in the expedition spread bacteria on the abandoned territory in order to infect the attacking Chinese troops with epidemics." (Vol. 4, p. 44)

The testimony of the accused Karasawa was fully confirmed by another of the accused, Kawashima Kiyoshi: "***In July, 1942, after preliminary preparation, the expedition was sent in several groups to central China***" "In this instance the bacteriological weapon was used on the ground and the infection of the territory was accomplished on the principle of diversion operations***

"The attacking Chinese troops entered the infected zone and were subjected to the action of the bacteriological weapon."

In this operation, as was established by the testimony of the witness Mishina Takayuki—former chief of the information-intelligence division of the staff of the 13th Japanese army—personnel of bacteriological detachment "Yoshi" also participated. (Vol. 6, p. 307).

Increased Preparations for Bacteriological War Against the U.S.S.R.—In 1941, after the treacherous invasion of the U.S.S.R. by Hitler Germany, Japanese militarists, waiting for a suitable moment to enter the war against the Soviet Union, actively stepped up the development and preparation in Manchuria of bacteriological detachments and their branches, organized to wage bacteriological warfare.

In accordance with the plan "Kan-Toku-Yen" (i.e. the plan for preparing the Japanese Kwantung Army for an invasion of the U.S.S.R., adopted in the summer of 1941), detachments 731 and 100 undertook the special training of cadres of officers and non-commissioned officers to master and use bacteriological weapons.

The former chief of the Veterinary Service of the Kwantung Army, Lt. Gen. Takahashi Takaatsu, testified: "***Following the appearance of the operational plan 'Kan-Toku-Yen,' epizootic detachments were created in the staffs of every army in Manchuria. The heads of these detachments were doctors, bacteriological specialists who were sent from detachment 100*** The First Operational Administration of the General Staff of the Japanese Army initiated the organization of these detachments *** The tasks of epizootic detachments were the preparation and carrying out of bacteriological war and diversion against the Soviet Union***" (Vol. 11, pp. 53-54).

The accused Kawashima testified concerning the question of Japan's increased preparations for a bacteriological war in 1941:

"***In the summer of 1941, after the beginning of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union, during one of my visits with Gen. Ishii, in the presence of the chiefs of staff sections, Col. Murakami and Col. Atami Akira, Gen. Ishii, speaking of the need for intensifying the work of the detachment, read us the directive of the Chief of the Japanese General Staff which demanded intensification of work in the study of plague bacteria as a means of bacteriological warfare. The directive especially noted the need for mass cultivation of fleas—the carriers of plague sicknesses." (Vol. 3, pp. 28-29).

Characterizing the state of Japan's readiness for bacteriological warfare at the time of Hitler Germany's attack on the U.S.S.R. the former chief of the teaching and education division of detachment 731, the accused Nishi, testified: "***In 1941, at the time of Germany's attack on the Soviet Union and the concentration of the Kwantung Army in Manchuri on the border of the Soviet Union, research work in detachment 731 on the creation of effective means for bacteriological attack was basically concluded. Further work of the detachment was along the lines of perfecting the process of mass production of bacteria and the methods of spreading it. It was established that the most effective means of attack is the plague bacteria." (Vol. 7, p. 124).

In 1942 a special reconnaissance of the frontier regions of the Soviet Union was undertaken by the 731st and 100th detachments in order to prepare for bacteriological war. Even earlier than this the 100th detachment, at the orders of the Staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army, systematically despatched to the frontiers of the Soviet Union bacteriological groups which, for a number of years, infected frontier reservoirs, particularly in the Trekhrechye region, with the purpose of sabotage.

These facts are established by the testimony of the accused Kirazakura, Mitomo, and also the witnesses Eshikawa and others. (Vol. 12, pp. 94 and 192; Vol. 13, pp. 57-58).

In September, 1944, so-called maneuvers were carried out by the 100th detachment in the region of the Anta station with the participation of representatives of the staff of the Kwantung Army, in order to test the effectiveness of bacteriological weapons on the firing grounds of detachment 731.

One of the participants in these maneuvers, the witness Fukuzumi Mitsuyoshi, testified: "***The searching out of means for mass use of bacteria was done by conducting experiments on special firing

grounds with the use of special apparatus and planes. Such experiments were usually called 'maneuvers.' Such 'maneuvers' were held in September, 1944, at Anta station*** The experiments were made on a herd of 300 head of cattle and sheep. This experiment showed a good result, since all the animals were infected and died. Staff representatives of the Kwantung Army came by plane to witness these maneuvers." (Vol. 13, p. 49).

The second period of the particularly active work of detachments 731 and 100 and their branches in preparing a bacteriological war against the Soviet Union dates from 1945.

The accused Nishi testified in this connection: "***In May, 1945, during my personal report to Gen. Ishii, he especially emphasized to me the need for intensifying work in producing bacteriological material, primarily plague material, since, as he put it, events were developing in such a way that the necessity for a bacteriological attack on the enemy might arise any day." (Vol. 7, p. 130).

In connection with these directives all branches of detachment 731 intensified their work in the mass catching and propagation of rodents (mice and rats), needed for the breeding of fleas with their subsequent infecting with the plague. For this purpose special commands were created in branches as well as in military units. (Vol. 10, p. 30, 176 and 193; Vol. 2, p. 168).

At the same period activity was intensified on experimental work, and equipment was replaced in order to increase productive power and build up stores of bacteriological materials.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, Gen. Yamada, questioned on the productive potential of the bacteriological detachments under him, admitted that this capacity was so great that "detachment 731 alone could, if necessary, guarantee the Japanese army equipment for waging a bacteriological war."

The Soviet Union and its armed forces thwarted the criminal intentions of the ruling clique of imperialist Japan unleash a bacteriological war.

Having invaded Manchuria, the Soviet armies dealt a direct blow which paralyzed the enemy, and in a short space of time defeated the chief military force of Japan—the Kwantung Army—and forced imperialist Japan to unconditional capitulation.

"The entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan and the direct advance of the Soviet Army into the depth of Manchuria," stated the accused Yamada, "deprived us of the possibility of using bacteriological weapons against the U.S.S.R. and other countries." (Vol. 18, p. 133).

On the eve of capitulation, for the purpose of covering up the traces of its infamous deeds, the Japanese High Command destroyed the buildings, equipment and documents of the bacteriological detachments and their branches.

Thus, it was established by preliminary investigation that the work of bacteriological detachments 731 and 100, directed by the Japanese General Staff and by the command of the Kwantung Army, consisted in preparing and conducting bacteriological warfare and constituted an integral part of the general plan of the criminal plot of the ruling circles of imperialist Japan.

It was also established that, in order to achieve their criminal plans, Japanese militarists did not stop at any misdeeds, up to and including inhuman experiments on living people and the annihilation of several thousand prisoners by forcibly injecting them with lethal bacteria.

Personal Responsibility of the Accused.—The criminal activity of each one of the accused now on trial was concretely expressed in the following:

1. YAMADA Otozo was, from 1944 to the day of the Japanese army's capitulation, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, and directed the activity of the 731st and 100th special detachments for preparing a bacteriological war.

During this time Yamada personally and through responsible staff officers inspected these detachments, continually heard reports from the heads of detachments and took measures so that these detachments would be in a state of continual military readiness.

From personal observations and reports by the command of bacteriological detachments, the accused Yamada knew of the criminal experiments on living people and encouraged these cruel acts. Therefore, Yamada is responsible for the bestial killings of thousands of people who were murdered by infection with lethal bacteria.

The accused Yamada, describing his role in the administration of detachment 731, testified: "Detachment 731 was directly subordinate to me as Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. I had tactical leadership of detachment 731 relating to all questions of production of the bacteriological weapon and its use. This meant that if the need arose to use the bacteriological weapon against troops of the enemy, the directive for this had to come only from myself, inasmuch as detachment 731 was a special military unit under my command." (Vol. 18, p. 383).

On the same basis bacteriological detachment 100 was subordinate to the accused Yamada. (Vol. 18, p. 392).

2. JAHUTSUKA Ryuji, who held the post of chief of the Medical Corps of the Kwantung Army since 1939, was in direct charge of the work of detachment 731, preparing actively for a bacteriological war. Jahutsuka was one of the initiators of the search for methods of using the bacteriological weapon.

As far back as 1931 Jahutsuka actively supported one of the ideologists of bacteriological war, Ishii Shiro, in his demands to intensify the search for a bacteriological weapon suitable for military purposes.

In 1934-1936, heading the division of the Medical Corps of the Japanese War Ministry, the accused Jahutsuka took active part in creating and staffing detachment 731 with appropriate specialists and, in particular, facilitated the appointment of Ishii Shiro to the post of chief of detachment 731.

Examined as one of the accused, Jahutsuka admitted that he was fully informed about the whole work of detachment 731 and its branches, beginning with the criminal experiments on living people and ending with the use of the bacteriological weapon.

"***I was well aware," the accused Jahutsuka declared, "of the fact that experiments on living people were continually carried on in detachment 731 with the aim of finding the most effective kinds of bacteriological weapon. I knew that the 731st detachment used the bacteriological weapon in 1941-1942 against the Chinese army and peaceful population*** The detachments and Military Medical Corps which I headed were ready for bacteriological war." (Vol. 1, pp. 115, 119-121).

Jahutsuka denies his personal participation in direct practical activity for preparing a bacteriological war against the U.S.S.R., but he is fully exposed by the testimony of the accused Yamada, Takahashi and the witnesses Kawano, Nabukatshi, and others. (Vol. 2, pp. 49-63; Vol. 18, p. 427).

3. TAKAHASHI Takaatsu, who occuped, from 1941 to the day of Japan's capitulation, the post of the Chief of the Veterinary Service of the Japanese

Kwantung Army and was in direct charge of the activity of the 100th detachment, took an active part in preparing a bacteriological war.

Concerning his role in the work of detachment 100, the accused Takahashi testified: "***I was in charge of preparation for bacteriological war and bacteriological diversion against the Soviet Union.

"I ordered the manufacture and controlled the production of bacteria of glanders, anthrax, the viruses of cattle plague and mosaic disease in detachment 100 with the aim of using them in bacteriological war and bacteriological diversion against the Soviet Union." (Vol. 11, p. 117).

While directing the work of the 100th detachment the accused Takahashi continually propagandized the idea of bacteriological weapons as one of the most effective means of warfare. (Vol. 11, pp. 113, 117-120).

4. KAWASHIMA Kiyoshi was the chief of the production branch of the 731st detachment from 1941 to 1943 and organized the mass production of bacteriological weapons. The accused Kawashima took a personal part in the criminal "researches" and "experiments" on live human beings, conducted by the detachment on a mass scale.

In this connection the accused Kawashima testified: "***I am conscious of the fact that the methods we used for experimenting on living people, their mass slaying by means of the action of lethal bacteria, were barbaric and a crime against humanity." (Vol. 3, p. 147).

In 1942 the accused Kawashima participated in outfitting with military weapons the special expedition sent to Central China for military use of the bacteriological weapon. (Vol. 3, pp. 141, 145-147).

5. NISHI Toshihide, who occupied the post of commander of branch 673 of detachment 731 in the town of Sunyi from January, 1943, to 1945, directed all the work in the branch he commanded for ensuring necessary materials for detachment 731 for producing the bacteriological weapon.

From July, 1944, the accused Nishi, who was also chief of the so-called teaching and educational division of detachment 731, was in charge of preparing cadres for special subdivisions intended for carrying on bacteriological war.

The accused Nishi personally participated in criminal, inhuman experiments on people.

In 1945, when Soviet troops were approaching, the accused Nishi, in order to cover up the traces of his criminal work, burned all official buildings and documents of branch 673, which he headed. (Vol. 7, p. 108, 112-115).

6. KARASAWA Tomio, who occupied the post of chief of a division in a production section of detachment 731, was one of the active organizers of mass production of the bacteriological weapons.

In 1940-1942 the accused Karasawa took active part in supplying with bacteria the special expeditions of detachment 731, which were sent to Central China for military use of the bacteriological weapon.

In 1943 and 1944 the accused Karasawa took direct part in criminal experiments in the use of lethal bacteria on prisoners. (Vol. 4, pp. 158, 162-165).

7. ONOUE Masao, who from October, 1943, through 1945, occupied the post of chief of branch 643 in detachment 731, was directly in charge of all searches for the most effective military forms of the bacteriological weapon and the means for its mass production.

"***I knew," the accused Onoue testified, "that the 731st detachment carried on work to search out and manufacture on a mass scale bacteriological weapons intended for bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union***

"Branch 643, which was in my charge, bred rodents and plague fleas. They were sent to the 731st detachment, where they were utilized to manufacture the bacteriological weapon." (Vol. 8, p. 102).

Under the direction of the accused Onoue, the educational division in the branch systematically trained special cadres for carrying out bacteriological war.

In 1945, with the aim of covering up crime connected with the preparation of bacteriological war, the accused Onoue destroyed the equipment of the branch and all its documents. (Vol. 8, pp. 98, 102-104).

8. SATO Shunji was chief of detachments "Nami" and "Yoshi" from 1941 through 1943, and from 1944, as chief of the Medical Corps of the 5th Army, which formed part of the Japanese Kwantung Army, he directed the activity of branch 642 in the 731st detachment.

Heading the detachments "Nami" and "Yoshi," the accused Sato took active part in research on and production of the bacteriological weapon.

Subsequently, holding the post of chief of the Medical Corps of the 5th Army, the accused Sato actively assisted and supported branch 643 in increasing production of bacteriological materials and issued a special directive to units of the 5th Army on preparing rodents for this branch.

Examined as one of the accused, Sato testified: "Occupying the post of chief of 'Yoshi' detachment ***I was in charge of the detachment's work in research on and mass production of the bacteriological weapon. With this aim the Nanking detachment, 'Yoshi,' was supplied with powerful equipment, staffed with bacteriology specialists and manufactured lethal bacteria on a mass scale.

"Operating under my direction***the educational division every year trained cadres of bacteriologists, numbering up to 300 people, with the purpose of using them in bacteriological war." (Vol. 9, pp. 150, 154-157).

Aside from his testimony, Sato exposed the testimony of the accused Onoue, the witnesses Mishina and others. (Vol. 2, p. 251; Vol. 17, p. 59-64).

9. KIRAZKURA Zensaku, who, from July, 1942, until the Japanese capitulation, was an employee of the 100th detachment, took an active part in the research into and mass production of bacteriological weapons intended for an attack on the Soviet Union. In the years 1942 to 1944 the accused Kirazakura, in charge of intelligence and diversionary groups of employees of the 100th detachment, repeatedly took part in special intelligence work against the Soviet Union for the purpose of discovering the most effective means of using bacteriological weapons against the U.S.S.R. In the same period he repeatedly poisoned cisterns on the frontier of the Soviet Union, particularly in the region of Trekhrechye, with the purpose of sabotage.

10. MITOMO Katsuo was from April, 1941, to 1944 an employee of the 100th detachment and took an active part in preparing lethal bacteria for waging a bacteriological war and committing acts of sabotage against the Soviet Union.

Mitomo personally participated in killing prisoners by torture. The action of various kinds of bacteriological weapons was tested on the prisoners.

From July to August, 1942, together with the intelligence-diversionary group of personnel from detachment 100, the accused Mitomo took part in diversion operations against the Soviet Union in the district of Trekhrechye. (Vol. 12, pp. 187, 191-193).

11. KIKUCHI Norimitsu served as a private in branch 643 of detachment 731 from April, 1943, to August, 1945. From February, 1944, to February, 1945,

Kikuchi was a laboratory assistant in section one of this branch and helped with research work on bacteriological weapons. He worked on the breeding of bacteria of typhoid fever and dysentery. In June, 1945, Kikuchi underwent re-training in bacteriological courses at detachment 731 where cadres for conducting bacteriological war were being trained.

This was established both by the admission of Kikuchi himself as well as by the testimony of witnesses Saito Masataru, Okada Mitsushije and others. (Vol. 19, pp. 11-15 and 25-27).

12. KURUSHIMA Juji, after receiving special training in October, 1944, served in branch 162 of detachment 731, and, as a medical laboratory assistant in section one of this branch, took part in breeding the bacteria of cholera, typhus and other diseases.

Kurushima admitted that he was aware of the fact that detachment 731 was preparing for a bacteriological war and producing bacteriological weapons. (Vol. 20, pp. 11-16).

The accused: Yamada Otozo, Takahashi Takaatsu, Karasawa Tomio, Kawashima Kiyoshi, Onoue Masao, Nishi Toshihide, Kirazakura Zensaku, Sato Shunji, Mitomo Katsuo, Kikuchi Norimitsu and Kurushima Juji fully admitted that they were guilty of the indictment against them.

The accused Jahutsuka Ryuji admitted partial guilt.

Aside from personal confession, the guilt of all accused in the case was established by testimony of witnesses, documentary evidence and the conclusions of legal and medical experts.

On the Basis of the Aforesaid.—1. YAMADA Otozo—born 1881, native of the city of Tokio, general, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

2. JAHUTSUKA Ryugi—born 1888, native of the city of Tajiri, doctor-bacteriologist, lieutenant general in the Medical Corps, former head of the Medical Corps of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

3. TAKAHASHI Takaatsu—born 1888, native of Akita prefecture, Yuri district, city of Honjo, chemist-biologist, lieutenant general in the Medical Corps, former head of the Veterinary Service of the Kwantung Army;

4. KAWASHIMA Kiyoshi—born 1893, native of Chiba prefecture, Sanimu district, village of Hasunumi, doctor-bacteriologist, major general in the Medical Service, former head of the production section of detachment 731 of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

5. NISHI Toshihide—born 1904, native of Kagoshima prefecture, Satsuma district, village of Hiwaki, doctor-bacteriologist, colonel in the Medical Corps, former head of the teaching and educational section of detachment 731 of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

6. KARASAWA Tomio—born 1911, native of Nagano prefecture, Jisagata district, village of Toyesato, doctor-bacteriologist, major in the Medical Corps, former head of a division of the production section of detachment 731 of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

7. ONOUE Masao, born 1910, native of Kagoshima prefecture, Izumi district, city of Komenotsu, doctor-bacteriologist, major in the Medical Corps, former head of branch 643 of detachment 731 in the Japanese Kwantung Army;

8. SATO Shunji, born 1896, native of Aichi prefecture, city of Toyehashi, doctor-bacteriologist, major general in the Medical Corps, former head of the Medical Corps of the 5th Army of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

9. KIRAZAKURA Zensaku, born 1916, native of Yoshikawa prefecture, city of Kanazawa, veterinary doctor, lieutenant in the Veterinary Service, former employee of detachment 100 of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

10. MITOMO Katsuo, born 1924, native of Saitama prefecture, Chichibu district, village of Haraya, senior noncommissioned officer, former employee of detachment 100 of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

11. KIKUCHI Norimitsu, born 1922, native of Ehime prefecture, education 9 grades, private first class, former medical orderly in the laboratory of branch 643 of detachment 731 of the Japanese Kwantung Army;

12. KURUSHIMA Juji, born 1923, native of Kagawa prefecture, Seoju district, village of Nu, education 8 grades, former medical laboratory assistant in branch 162, detachment 731 of the Japanese Kwantung Army,

Are Accused:—Yamada, Jahutsuka, Takahashi and Sato, of the fact that, occupying leading posts in the Japanese army, they directed the work of special bacteriological units of the Japanese army and directed this work toward producing bacteriological weapons for a bacteriological war against the U.S.S.R. and other states.

Thus, these accused actively participated in carrying out the criminal plans by imperialist Japan's ruling circle to unleash aggressive war and to prepare bacteriological weapons for mass destruction of the peaceful population.

Furthermore, the accused Yamada, Jahutsuka and Takahashi consciously permitted the carrying out of criminal and inhuman experiments on living people, as a result of which no less than 3,000 people were killed by torture; and the accused Sato, in charge of the "Nami" and "Yoshi" detachments, personally headed production of bacteriological weapons in them.

The criminal actions of Yamada, Jahutsuka, Takahashi and Sato are covered by Article 1 of the April 19, 1943, Decree by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

-Kawashima, Karasawa, Nishi, Onoue and Kirazakura, of the fact that, being responsible personnel of special bacteriological units of the Japanese army, directed toward preparing and carrying out bacteriological war, they took active part in research on and production of bacteriological weapons for mass destruction of people.

The accused Kawashima and Karasawa took active part in the conduct of bacteriological war against China, while Kirazakura took active part in bacteriological diversion against the U.S.S.R.

Furthermore, Kawashima, Karasawa and Nishi personally participated in criminal inhuman experiments on living people.

Their actions are covered by Acticle I of the April 19, 1943, Decree by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

-Mitomo, Kikuchi and Kurushima, of the fact that, as members of special bacteriological units of the Japanese army, created for preparation and conduct of bacteriological war, they took part in the criminal work of these units in producing bacteriological weapons for mass destruction of people.

Mitomo also [is accused] of the fact that he personally took part in the cruel killing of people by inhuman experiments upon them and also took part in bacteriological diversion against the U.S.S.R.

These crimes are covered by Article 1 of the April 19, 1943, Decree by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

All the accused are under the jurisdiction of a military tribunal.

Judge Advocate of the Maritime Service Command, Colonel of Justice A. Berezovsky.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics

STALINIST FOREIGN POLICY

THE VICTORIOUS STALINIST FOREIGN POLICY. (By Academician E[ugene] Tarle. Trud, Dec. 21, p. 4. 3,000 words. Condensed text:)Comrade Stalin will go down in the history of world politics as not only an exceptional strategist and organizer of unparalleled victories, but also as a wise leader of the foreign policy of the first socialist state. The main motive force in the foreign policy of our state was and remains the struggle to establish a stable and lasting peace.

The struggle for peace, of course, has not been fortuitously intensified in recent years. In actual fact, the leading capitalist powers, until 1941, stubbornly ignored or seemed to ignore the economic and political might of the Soviet Union which grew with every Stalinist five-year plan. For a long time they hoped that some obliging hand would end the "Red menace" arisen in the East. ...

At this time Stalin gave a number of proofs that the Soviet Union's love of peace had very definite limits, which absolutely no one was recommended to transgress. ...

After the defeat of Hitler Germany, the struggle by Soviet diplomacy against its opponents naturally had to assume a different character. In the summer of 1945, at Potsdam, Stalin succeeded in doing much and, above all, in laying the foundation for a solution to the most difficult question of Germany which, it seemed, must lead to the realization of the hopes of a firm and lasting peace. But it so happened that at the end of the same memorable year, 1945, the atom bomb appeared in the arsenal of U.S. military supplies. The American President Truman, who in one of his first speeches after his inauguration indignantly called Hitlerism the denial of Christianity, ordered the new bomb to be dropped on the defenseless population of Hiroshima, thereby wiping out about 90,000 women, children and old people, according to the most modest estimates.

The appearance of the atom bomb resurrected among the American and British imperialists dormant hopes for a swift and painless removal of the Soviet Union. At once the recent aims were sharply altered; the very tone of our "allies" changed. The task of thwarting the Potsdam decisions and the other agreements of the war and postwar period was placed on the agenda. ... Thus, it was in no way unexpected that a few months later, in March, 1946, at Fulton, Winston Churchill openly called on America and Britain to attack the Soviet Union immediately.

... The policy expressed in Churchill's Fulton speech was continued in numerous speeches by Truman and Marshall in 1947-1948. During these years Stalin repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union was prepared for negotiations which might alleviate the tense situation in international relations. A refusal followed from the American government. War hysteria increased in the U.S.A. The formation of the Atlantic alliance, openly directed against the Soviet power, was only one manifestation of the ever-growing activity of the warmongers.

The New York Stock Exchange, the State Department and the White House buried the schizophrenic Forrestal with the same honors as George Washington, founder of the U.S.A., as Jefferson, author of the Constitution, as Abraham Lincoln, liberator of the Negroes. ... All these honors were accorded to the insane Forrestal for his atomic ravings to the effect that it was possible, without risking the life of a single American soldier, to annihilate tens of millions of Soviet citizens. J. V. Stalin, a profound realist in politics, stressed to the whole world the serious significance of the resistance and mass indignation which have begun to be displayed at one after another of the immense peace demonstrations, the international congresses and conferences in Wroclaw, Prague, Paris and Moscow. ...

Then came Sept. 25, 1949. From a Tass communique* it became known that not only did the Soviet Union possess atomic weapons, but that it had possessed them since 1947. Those who attentively followed the imperialist press of America, Britain, France and Western Germany know how incomparable in its strength was the impression produced by the evasive, belated, forced and insincere Truman communique and the short business-like Tass explanation. "Why does the President say that, despite the fact of the appearance of atomic weapons in the U.S.S.R., the policy of the U.S.A. remains unchanged? Who will believe this, seeing what is happening to our public opinion?" wrote the bourgeois journalist, Walter Lippmann, regretfully. Other commentators, political observers and American and British journalists also expressed the same idea, dwelling insistently on the following considerations, which are not very joyous for the aggressors. It is impossible to console oneself, they said, with the idea that even if our monopoly of atomic weapons has disappeared, nevertheless, the balance has not been upset because the situation existing prior to August, 1945, has returned. No, this is not so. The atomic bomb alone equated the war potential of the U.S.A. with the war potential of the Soviet Union, which has an immense land army. Now, when our monopoly of atomic armaments has disappeared, they asserted, the war potential of the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are in no way balanced.

As regards Stalinist foreign policy, it has not changed in the least as a result of this change in the real balance of power. From 1947 on, Soviet diplomacy knew how curiously unfounded and stupid was the boasting of our opponents regarding their imaginary monopoly of atomic weapons. As of September, 1949, the Anglo-American warmongers also were able to judge ex post facto the whole stupidity and danger of their insolent provocations. However, the Stalinist struggle for peace, Stalin's firm desire to remove the atom bomb from the list of permissible weapons of war, Stalin's readiness to commence any reasonable negotiations, remained unaltered. And the exceptional successes of Soviet policy did not move the Soviet Union to depart from its constant line aimed at the defense of peace and the struggle against the secret and open intrigues of the warmongers.

At the same time, as a result of the brilliant victories of the People's Liberation Army in China, not only was the robber band of Kuomintang adventurers driven out in the Far East, but also the whole social, economic and political order in this immense country was fundamentally changing. A country with

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 40, pp. 7-8.

a population of 475,000,000 people has been added to the group of democratic powers friendly to the Soviet Union. And it can be said boldly that Stalin's moral and political authority was the inspiring force in the struggle of the great Chinese people.

Simultaneously with the triumph of the people's democratic forces in the Far East, the German Democratic Republic arose on the Western frontiers of the Soviet Union, evolving with the direct friendly support of the Soviet Union. Thereby the Polish and German problems, which have been complicated by history, were solved by the wise Stalinist policy.

The Potsdam agreement was so hated by Western politicians because, thanks to the intervention of J. V. Stalin, they had to renounce the partition of Germany and to recognize in principle the right of the German people to form a single democratic state in the future. The France of de Gaulle, Bidault and Schuman consciously and frankly sought to turn Germany into a conglomeration of weak units with very little inter-connection. Britain and America were absolutely agreed that it was necessary to sever by any means the Ruhr coal mining and industrial basin from Germany for all time and to eliminate completely Germany's hope of an independent economic existence. The imperialist marauders only differed on the question of who was to extract the greatest profit from this.

The Soviet Union considers that a united democratic and demilitarized Germany alone will be a guarantee of future peace in Europe. The formation of the puppet West German Federation was a direct challenge to Soviet policy in Germany. The formation by German democratic forces of the German Democratic Republic, to which the Soviet government returned its sovereign rights literally on the first day of its appearance, even including the right to have an independent Ministry of Foreign Affairs and diplomatic representation abroad, was a reply to this. The new republic, proclaiming that the "Oder-Neisse frontier is a frontier of peace," wiped out the principal stake in the war propaganda waged by the Anglo-American imperialists, German parties and press organs bought by them.

The German Democratic Republic is called upon to play a great role in the future in the cause of uniting and democratizing the whole country. Thus, the platform of the Potsdam decisions, always unshakeably defended by Soviet diplomacy, has received new, strong and organized support.

The formation of the German Democratic Republic strengthens the bastion of peace consisting of the people's democracies of Central and Southeastern Europe, grouped around the Soviet Union. Even the corrupt West German press has been compelled to admit, against its will, that the Elbe is now the frontier of the East European democracies, which are ideologically connected.

The strength of Stalinist diplomacy is that it is absolutely unnecessary to conceal the main aims for which it strives. This advantage is particularly clearly expressed in the struggle over the principle of national sovereignty. Soviet diplomacy categorically states that the principle of full national independence and of the independence of great and small powers is an axiom not requiring proof. Our opponents cannot openly admit that they deny this principle. They say something unconvincing about the need for some sort of "magnanimous renunciation" of national sovereignty in the name of some sort of higher unity, in the name of the defense of civilization, exclusively because it is far easier for the New York Stock Exchange and the monopolies connected with it to subjugate peoples who have renounced their sovereignty than peoples who display a desire to defend themselves.

Stalin comes to the 70th birthday in his glorious life at the pinnacle of his political successes, strength and glory. The gigantic scale of these successes in the sphere of foreign policy is explained by the striking variety and exceptional power of his gifts. ... A scientific analysis gave Stalin a breadth of historical foresight of which there is no sign in the leaders of the capitalist camp. ...

International Stalin Peace Prizes

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—On Instituting International Stalin Prizes 'For Strengthening Peace Among Nations.' (Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 1. Complete text:)

1. It has been decreed that International Stalin Prizes be instituted "for strengthening peace among nations."

The prizes are to be awarded to citizens of any country of the world, independent of their political, religious and racial differences, for prominent service to the cause of the struggle against the warmongers and for the strengthening of peace.

2. It has been decreed that people who are awarded the International Stalin Prize will receive:

(a) the diploma of laureate of the international Stalin prize;

(b) a gold medal bearing the image of J. V. Stalin;

(c) a money prize to the value of 100,000 rubles.

3. It has been decreed that a special committee on International Stalin Prizes formed by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet from representatives of the democratic forces of various countries of the world award every year between five and ten International Stalin Prizes "for strengthening of peace among nations."

4. The award of the prizes is to take place on the birthday of J. V. Stalin—Dec. 21 of every year.

The first prizes are to be awarded in 1950.

Signed by: N. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

A. Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Kremlin, Moscow. Dec. 20, 1949.

(Editorial)—FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE AMONG NATIONS. (Pravda, Dec. 24, p. 1. 1,350 words.) BANNER OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG NATIONS. (Izvestia. 1,400 words.) (Summary:) The institution of the International Stalin Prizes testifies to the invariably peace-loving policy of the Soviet state, which the Soviet people justly call the Stalinist foreign policy. Aggressive aspirations are alien to the Soviet state, which has waged a struggle for peace from the first days of its existence.

The struggle against the warmongers, and the defense of peace is the cause of all the peoples of the world. The forces of peace and democracy greatly exceed those of reaction. The facts show that the imperialist camp is not stopping, but on the contrary is increasing its criminal activities aimed at thwarting the cause of peace. That is why it is necessary to intensify the struggle for peace.

The institution of the International Stalin Prizes will be an important new factor in intensifying the struggle for peace, a sacred and noble struggle conforming to the profound and vital interests of all countries and peoples

The forces of the camp of peace and democracy are capable of defending the cause of peace and frustrating the aims of imperialist adventurers.

Foreign Societies of Friends of the U.S.S.R.

SOCIETIES OF FRIENDS OF THE U.S.S.R. ABROAD. (By I. Lavrukhin. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. 1,300 words.

Condensed text:) ... Mass societies for friendship with the Soviet Union have been created in all countries of people's democracy in Central and Southeast Europe on the initiative of the working people and are carrying on active work.

The first constituent congress of the All-China Society for Sino-Soviet Friendship was held Oct. 5, 1949, in the capital of new democratic China, Peking. The congress proceeded with exceptional enthusiasm and was a clear demonstration of the friendly feelings of the Chinese people toward the Soviet Union and toward Comrade Stalin, the leader and teacher of the peoples.

This summer the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, (re-formed from the Society for Studying U.S.S.R. Culture), was founded. In a few months the membership of this society has grown to 445,000.

Societies for friendship and cultural relations with the Soviet Union exist in 53 countries of the world. Many of these societies are carrying on their work in exceptionally difficult conditions. It is known, for example, that American reactionaries who babble "about cultural relations with the Soviet Union" from the U.N. platform have denounced the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship as an un-American organization and are prosecuting active members of this organization.

Canadian reactionaries, acting on the orders of their Washington masters, are carrying on an unbridled persecution of the Society for Canadian-Soviet Friendship. British Labor leaders are forbidding members of their Party to join the Society for Anglo-Soviet Friendship. Iranian pogromists are arresting and imprisoning active officials of the Society for Iranian-Soviet Friendship and Cultural Relations. The Indian government is cruelly persecuting active friends of the Soviet Union and has refused Soviet writers permission to enter the country. French reactionaries are conducting a campaign against the world-famous scientist Joliot-Curie for the fact that he has visited the Soviet Union and is President of the association France-U.S.S.R.

In spite of repressions and persecution, the army of friends of the U.S.S.R. in capitalist countries is becoming more and more numerous and active. The number of members of societies for friendship and cultural relations with the Soviet Union is growing considerably. ...

The enemies of the Soviet Union, the enemies of peace and progress, rant and rave. The Soviet Union has more and more friends among the millions of common people, and the ranks of friends of the U.S.S.R. in all countries of the world are rallying closer and closer.

The friends of the Soviet Union abroad, active members of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. are the best patriots of their countries. They uphold the vital interests of their countries and wage the struggle for peace and friendship among nations, against the enslavement of their countries by American imperialists and against the conversion of the peoples into cannon fodder for American traders in death.

Friendship with the Soviet Union and peace are inseparable concepts. ...

WORLD CONGRESS OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE

COMMUNIQUE FROM PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF WORLD CONGRESS OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4; Izvestia, Dec. 20. 325 words. Condensed text:) Paris (Tass)—... On behalf of the men and women of 76 countries who have jointly decided to defend peace, says one of the committee's resolutions, the committee proposes that the parliaments of all countries should discuss the following questions:

1. Cessation of the arms race which dooms the peoples to poverty and eliminates all hopes of prosperity. ...

2. Cessation of the monstrous threat of atom bombing. This can be done by banning atomic weapons.

3. Cessation of intervention against the peoples, particularly in Indonesia, Malaya and Viet Nam. This can be done by direct and immediate negotiations under the leadership of an international organization.

4. Cessation of all repressive action against supporters of peace, of repressive action pursuing the aim of suppressing the resistance of the peoples and of creating conditions for free preparation for war.

5. Cessation of the war of nerves and the restoration of confidence. This can be done by signing a peace pact between the great powers within the frame work of the U.N. ...

Moreover, the committee announced that admission of works by artists, writers, and other cultural figures to the competition for peace prizes will continue until April 1, 1950. Works produced since 1945 will be admitted to the competition.

At its meeting in the second half of 1950 the committee will award prizes.

WORLD CONGRESS—MISCELLANY: [Meeting of] Committee of World Congress of Supporters of Peace (Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 4).

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

IN UNITY OUR STRENGTH.—Resolutions by Conference of Women of Asiatic Countries. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 4. 700 words. Summary:) Peking (Tass)—Peking radio reports that a number of resolutions were passed at the final session of the Conference of Women of Asiatic Countries.

It is emphasized in the resolution concerning the rights of Asiatic women that exploitation of women cannot be abolished without liberation of the Asiatic peoples.

The conference calls upon all Asiatic women, all women's organizations as well as other organizations of which women are members, to support the World Federation of Trade Unions and to unite around the International Democratic Women's Federation, the symbol of the solidarity of women the world over who are fighting for their rights and the rights of their children.

Two other resolutions were also passed by the conference; the first concerning the situation of children in Asiatic countries and the second concerning the activity of the International Democratic Women's Federation in the light of the struggle of Asiatic women. An appeal to Asiatic women was also passed.

The conference calls upon the women of Asia to support with all their might the struggle of their peoples for national independence and to fight for the economic, political and social rights of women. Women workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia, the appeal states, remember that our power and the guarantee of victory over the imperialists and all reactionaries lies in unity; unite regardless of race, class, political and religious convictions; organize a united front against imperialism for national independence and a people's democracy.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN—MISCELLANY: For unity of democratic women [reception for Conference of Women of Asiatic Countries] (Pr. 24, p. 3).

THE UNITED NATIONS

IN THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The Trusteeship Council continued Dec. 16 its consideration of the Jerusalem question. The council was to have considered a French resolution introduced Dec. 15. The resolution said that the Israeli government's proclamation of Jerusalem as the Israeli capital is in conflict with the General Assembly's Nov. 9, 1949, resolution on the introduction of an international statute for Jerusalem. This resolution called the special attention of the Israeli government to the fact that non-fulfillment of the General Assembly's resolution would give rise to "grave consequences." But at the beginning of the session the French representative, together with the Belgian representative, introduced a new resolution which amounted to a withdrawal of the original French resolution.

The representative of Britain immediately supported this resolution. The representative of Iraq, and the representatives of Egypt and the Lebanon, who had been invited to the session of the Trusteeship Council, opposed this resolution.

The council will continue Dec. 19 to consider the resolution and the question of introducing an international statute for Jerusalem.

AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4. 125 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The Security Council began Dec. 17 to discuss the Kashmir question. The report of the U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan was presented for examination by the council; this commission was formed in accordance with the Jan. 20, 1948, resolution of the Security Council, and the council entrusted to it, in conjunction with the governments of India and Pakistan, the settlement of the Kashmir question and the drafting of a peace agreement between these states. In its report the commission announced that it had not performed the task which it had been set and informed the Security Council of this. ...

THE ATOM BOMB

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS ON ATOMIC ENERGY ARE AT A DEADLOCK. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. 400 words. Condensed text:) Washington (Tass)—The American press reports that the Anglo-American-Canadian talks, begun Sept. 20, on questions of atomic energy, have not solved Anglo-American differences on this question and have ended in complete failure. A U.S. State Department representative stated that the talks have been adjourned and will be continued again in January or February.

From the very beginning of the talks the American press did not conceal the fact that the U.S. government made it the chief purpose of these talks to consolidate a U.S. monopoly on production of atom bombs among North Atlantic Pact countries and on obtaining the greater part of the atomic raw material from the Belgian Congo and Canada. In the course of the talks American representatives attempted to conclude an agreement which would bind Britain not to produce atom bombs and, consequently, to give up establishing large scale enterprises for the production of atomic energy.

... British scientists at work in this field would have to go to the U.S.A. and continue their scientific research work in American institutes. Finally, the agreement provided for a new distribution of uranium ore in the Belgian Congo in such a way that the United States would receive the right to the lion's share of this ore, as compared with the half share assigned to it according to a secret Anglo-American agreement concluded during the war. ...

According to a report by The New York Times correspondent Reston, the British have made it understood that they cannot agree to the United States being given a monopoly of the production of atom bombs and the control over them and that they cannot discontinue scientific research now going on in Britain in the manufacture of atomic weapons. The British also stated that they cannot conclude an agreement based on the MacMahon law which prohibits supplying Britain with information on atomic energy. ...

ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES. (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 4. 300 words. Condensed text:) London (Tass)—The Daily Express...states that the demand by the U.S.A. that Britain should give up all attempts to produce the atom bomb "is the most striking manifestation of the present conflict between the two countries" on the question of "defense." ...

"It is said," the paper reports, "that the Americans also desire to restrict the use of other armaments to the area embraced by the Atlantic Pact. The Americans have a full right to make any conditions on the supply of armaments [but] this would be absolutely unrealistic."

London (Tass)—The Observer reports that "Anglo-American cooperation...is now being subjected to a severe trial from several sides. ..."

THE FAR EAST

China

VIOLATIONS OF CHINESE FRONTIER BY FRENCH AIRCRAFT.—Statement by Chou En-lai. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, made a statement Dec. 20 regarding violations by French airplanes Dec. 14 of China's air frontier.

The statement says: A report received from the staff of the National Liberation Army on the Kwangsi Province front states: '...at 10 a.m. Dec. 14 a single French airplane suddenly appeared over Chinese territory, flying from the direction of Viet Nam. The airplane flew low in order to make a reconnaissance of the Ning-ming County. At 2 p.m. Dec. 14 four more French airplanes, flying from Viet Nam, appeared over Chinese territory and for several hours circled over the It-yan district in Ning-ming County. One of the airplanes made a reconnaissance flight over Kung Tuan-shan.'

"This flagrant violation of the inviolable air frontier of the Chinese People's Republic by French airplanes is not only a violation of general international obligations, but is also a deliberately hostile act, having the purpose of saving and concealing the remnants of the Kuomintang troops, and, since this act occurred while our army was engaged in a severe battle to defeat the remnants of the Kuomintang troops trying to flee to Viet Nam, it is an open interference by French authorities in the Chinese national liberation war.

"In the name of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, I vigorously protest against these intolerably hostile actions by French airplanes and formally declare that the French government must bear responsibility for all consequences arising out of this hostile act."

FAR EAST—MISCELLANY: Judicial terror in India (Pr. 18, p. 3); Dutch troops remain in Indonesia (Pr. 18, p. 3; Izv., p. 4); Burmese government recognizes

Chinese People's Republic (Pr.-Izv. 20, p. 4); Pakistan ambassador arrives in Moscow (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 4).

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria

BROTHERLY FRIENDSHIP WITH U.S.S.R. IS PLEDGE OF PEACE AND BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE. (By V. Chervenkov, Secretary of Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party. Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4. 1,600 words. Summary:) A most important task for Communists leading a state is the consolidation of the state. At the present time the question of the defense of peace and national independence is a decisive one in the policy of the Bulgarian working class and Communist Party.

To fight for peace means to strengthen our indissoluble friendship with the great Soviet Union and people's democracies.

Moreover, we always remember that a merciless struggle against any manifestations of nationalism within the Communist Party is a direct responsibility, a component part in the struggle for peace. Nationalism not only assists the warmongers—it is the direct ideology of the enemies of peace, of the Soviet Union. Nationalists are the direct agents of imperialism.

Our successes would have been far greater if it had not been for the wrecking of the Kostovites. They carried out wrecking mainly by distortions of the Party's policy in its practical implementation, then by creating dissatisfaction among the people. In particular, the Kostov band of traitors did us much injury in the sphere of economic policy, in the sphere of our relations with the peasantry.

Steps are being taken in the country for the consolidation on an economic basis of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, for the consolidation of the agricultural labor cooperatives.

On a far greater scale than before, we have set ourselves the task of interpreting the international situation, explaining to the masses the real opportunity of averting a further war, unmasking the plans of the warmongers and also the very base role of the vile agents of these warmongers—the despised Tito-Rankovic clique. Still more widely than before, we are instilling into the minds of honest Bulgarians the conviction that fundamental and vital national interests dictate to us an indissoluble friendship with the great Soviet Union.

Poland

TRIAL OF FRENCH INTELLIGENCE AGENTS IN POLAND. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4, 800 words; Dec. 20. 225 words.) (Summaries:) Warsaw (Tass)—Polish state security agencies liquidated a French espionage network in Wroclaw in March, 1949. The hearing in the case of these agents began Dec. 16 in the Wroclaw district military tribunal.

According to the indictment the investigation established that employees of official French diplomatic and consular offices in Poland have abused diplomatic rights and privileges, violating provisions of international law, and have carried out subversive and espionage-diversionary work against the vital interests of the Polish state.

During the first day of the trial the links between the British and French intelligence services on Polish territory were disclosed.

* * *

Warsaw (Tass)—During the second day of the trial the defendants' testimony was heard.

Czechoslovakia

FACTORIES IN MOST. (By A. Bulgakov. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 3. 850 words. Condensed text:) Most—The Czechoslovak capital is separated from the northwest border by about 100 kilometers. The city of Most [Brüx], the age-old center of the North Bohemian lignite basin, is located along the border. ...

Mines, steel mills, cotton fabric, chemical and power industries are concentrated about the city, while in Most itself is a synthetic gasoline plant, built by the German-fascist occupiers to make use of lignite during the second world war.

On the eve of the Soviet Army's arrival and on direct assignment from the Anglo-American oil kings, American aviation attempted to destroy the Czechoslovak synthetic gasoline works as a dangerous competitor on the world fuel market. American aviation seriously damaged the factories, but was unable to destroy them.

The headlong offensive of the Soviet Army...saved the gasoline works from complete destruction.

After the liberation of Most by the Soviet Army, and on the call of the Communist Party and trade unions of Czechoslovakia, patriots—specialists and workers—streamed to the synthetic gasoline works.

The factories came to life. This enraged the American oil magnates. Their agents in Czechoslovakia howled that the synthetic gasoline works, belonging to the Soviet Union as a prize [of war], were not worth buying, that the Soviet Union was allegedly asking too high a price, etc.

The dispute over the life of the factories became more intense and was taken up in parliament. During the heat of this argument, it became known in July, 1946, that on Comrade Stalin's initiative and in token of the friendly, fraternal relations of the Soviet people and the people of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet government had freely transferred the synthetic gasoline works, belonging to the Soviet Union as a prize, to the Czechoslovak Republic.

A cruel blow was inflicted on the Anglo-American oil monopolies and their agents in Czechoslovakia and their dark attempts were exposed.

But the struggle did not end here. Striving to draw Czechoslovakia into the noose of the Marshall Plan, the imperialists strove to make her economy dependent on the importation of American gasoline. True to the orders of their trans-oceanic masters, the Czechoslovak reactionary clique resorted to outright treachery. It declared that the refineries in Most were unprofitable and posed the question of dynamiting the Most enterprises so that, in the future, gasoline would be supplied to Czechoslovakia by American oil companies.

The base attempts to destroy the Most factories continued right up to the events of February, 1948.

The victory of the Czechoslovak people over foreign and domestic reaction in February, 1948, put an end to imperialist attempts centering on the Most works as well.

These works now produce fuel needed by the economy of people's democratic Czechoslovakia. With a feeling of profound love and gratitude, the Czechoslovak people have named the Most works the Stalin Works. ...

BUILDING SOCIALISM AND DEFENDING PEACE. (By R. Slansky, Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 4. 2,100 words.) [Reprinted from For a Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy, No. 31.]

EASTERN EUROPE—MISCELLANY: Czechoslovak industry fulfills 11-month plan (Izv. 18, p. 4); Cur-

rent issue of For a Socialist Yugoslavia (Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 4); Reception honoring participants in Bucharest International Conference of Transport Workers (Pr. 18, p. 4); Before elections in Bulgaria [speeches at meetings] (Izv. 18, p. 4); Bulgarian elections [held] (Pr. 19, p. 4); Brilliant victory of Patriotic Front.—Elections to Bulgarian National Assembly (Pr.-Izv. 20, p. 4); Soviet trade union representative departs for Poland (Pr.-Izv. 20, p. 4); Session of Hungarian People's Republic State Assembly ends (Izv. 23, p. 4); Current issue of For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy (Pr. 23, p. 4).

NEAR EAST—MISCELLANY: Trans-Jordan amalgamated with Arab part of Palestine (Izv. 18, p. 4); New coup d'état in Syria (Izv. 20, p. 4).

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

EXPOSURE OF PLANS FOR REMILITARIZATION OF WESTERN GERMANY.—Max Reimann's Speech in Bonn Parliament. (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 4. 650 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN reports that Max Reimann made a long speech at the plenary session of the Bonn Parliament in which he exposed plans for remilitarizing Western Germany.

Adenauer's statement to an American correspondent on remilitarization of Western Germany, said Reimann, caused great alarm among the West German population and all peace-loving people of the earth.

Adenauer's policy corresponds to the political goals of Anglo-American imperialism which find expression in the Atlantic Pact and Western Union. This Atlantic Pact is a military pact formed for attacking the peoples of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. The Atlantic Pact, adherence to the Western Union and remilitarization of Western Germany can only lead the German people to ruin and to physical destruction. The German people need peace, the restoration of their state unity and a single democratic republic.

The struggle against Adenauer's policy can be successfully carried out, said Reimann, only by rejecting the Atlantic Pact and Western Union. For whoever agrees with the Atlantic Pact and Western Union, as the Social-Democratic leaders are doing, must of course agree to the inclusion of a German contingent in the Western Union army. The Social-Democratic workers, Reimann declared in conclusion, are becoming increasingly aware that the plans of German and foreign warmongers can be successfully fought only by moving from words to action and common struggle.

TRUE EXPLANATION OF PRÜM EXPLOSION. (Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN, citing a report in the newspaper Allgemeine Koelnische Rundschau, reports that the cause of the disaster in Prüm (French zone), in which a large part of the city was destroyed, was the explosion of thousands of tons of American ammunition.

In their announcement at the time, representatives of the Western powers asserted that the cause of the disaster was the explosion of ammunition left by the Hitlerite armies. ADN stresses that on the basis of factual material, the newspaper Allgemeine Koelnische Rundschau is exposing those who are actually guilty of this terrible catastrophe.

Austria

AMERICAN PLAN FOR SEIZING AUSTRIAN RAILROADS. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4. 325 words. Condensed text:) Vienna (Tass)—The Vienna economic weekly Oesterreichische Wirtschaftszeitung, reports Dec. 16 that a secret conference took place in Linz (American zone) Dec. 7-8 at which the fate of Austrian railroads was decided.

... According to the paper, the conference secretly discussed a plan for merging the Austrian and West German railroads. ...

It is proposed that a joint stockholding company be formed to which the West German and Austrian railroads will be transferred. American financial circles claim 50% of the share capital of this society in exchange for credits offered by them for investments which would permit the re-equipment of the railroads in accordance with the desires of the Americans. The remaining 50% of the shares are to be distributed between Western Germany and Austria. The Austrian share has not yet been precisely fixed.

"The fact," the paper reports, "that a member of the Austrian government and leading officials of the ministry are negotiating with foreign representatives for the transfer to the latter of a considerable part of the Austrian national wealth inspires great alarm. ... The inclusion of the Austrian transport system in the dark plans of trans-oceanic adventurers threatens Austrian unity and independence."

IN ALLIED COUNCIL FOR AUSTRIA. (Izvestia, Dec. 24, p. 3. 850 words. Condensed text:) Vienna (Tass)—A regular session of the Allied Council under the chairmanship of Deputy Supreme Commissar of the U.S.S.R. in Austria, Col. Gen. Zheltov, was held Dec. 22.

As is known, at a preceding session of the Allied Council Col. Gen. Zheltov made a declaration on the danger of a revival of fascism in Austria. ... At today's session the French representative was forced to admit that a real threat of the rebirth of fascism had arisen in Austria. He also suggested that the Soviet proposals be studied by the Political Directorate. However, the British and American representatives attempted in prolonged statements to dispute the generally known fact of intensified disruptive activity of neo-fascist elements in Austria. Such a stand was clearly dictated by the desire of the American and British representatives to shelter the neo-fascist provocators and conspirators and to facilitate further attempts by the latter to stifle democracy in Austria. The American and British representatives naively asserted that they allegedly "did not notice" or "did not know about" numerous instances of intensified legal and underground activity by various neo-fascist organizations (particularly the so-called League of Independents, and the Young Front group, which are part of the Austrian People's Party). ...

Next, the Allied Council discussed the question of Hitlerite Erich Kern's book, "The Great Intoxication,"* being distributed in Austria. Again the representatives of the Western powers were forced to admit that this book serves the cause of militarist and fascist propaganda. Following their usual tactics, however, they refused to take immediate steps to withdraw the book from circulation. The question was handed over for further study in the Political Directorate.

Finally, when the question of removing fascist literature from the book stocks of Austrian public and private libraries was discussed, the American, British and French representatives were forced to agree, when faced with the facts, that nothing had been done in this field as yet. It was observed at the session of the Allied Council that the Austrian government as yet had not carried out the April 23, 1948, instructions of the Allied Executive Committee on issuing an appropriate law.

The Allied Council resolved to send the chan-

* [Der Grosser Rausch, Zürich, 1948.]

cellor a letter calling the Austrian government's attention to this abnormal situation.

Thus the very agenda of the Allied Council and its resolutions on various questions affirm that the Austrian authorities are displaying inadmissible passiveness in rooting out fascist ideology and that neo-fascist propaganda in Austria operates more and more openly and brazenly.

...Col. Gen. Zheltov demanded that the steps proposed in the Soviet statement on this question be taken. But the American and British representatives declined to adopt any resolutions, conclusively exposing themselves as guardians and protectors of the neo-fascist movement in Austria.

Further, the Allied Council discussed the question of surrendering war criminals. In the course of the discussion it developed that many war criminals on Austrian territory are enjoying complete freedom from punishment even though there is a resolution by the Allied Council on their surrender. In connection with this, the Soviet and French sectors proposed [that they] demand from the Austrian government a written report regarding the situation on investigation and surrender of war criminals, in accord with statements by U.N. member-states, as well as on work done by Austrian agencies themselves in exposing war criminals sought by states belonging to the United Nations.

Striving to ensure freedom from punishment for war criminals, the American and British representatives opposed adoption of this proposal.

CENTRAL EUROPE—MISCELLANY: German unity movement grows (Izv. 18, p. 4); Adenauer recognizes Ruhr statute unconditionally (Pr. 19, p. 4); War criminal von Mannstein sentenced (Izv. 20, p. 4); Production successes in German Democratic Republic (Izv. 23, p. 4).

WESTERN EUROPE

AGGRESSIVE WESTERN BLOC IN ACTION. (Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—The diplomatic observer of the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post writes: "Bevin and the diplomatic representatives of other countries which are members of the Western bloc signed an agreement Dec. 21 which prepares the ground for the stationing of British troops in France, Belgium, Holland or Luxemburg." The troops will be sent for "training" in cooperation with the armed forces of the Western Union.

It is believed that the first joint maneuvers will be held in the summer of 1950.

Italy

PLENARY SESSION OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) Rome (Tass)—Unita reports that Togliatti made a speech Dec. 16 concluding the discussion on his report at the plenary session. Togliatti emphasized the necessity of alliance between the working class and peasantry and dwelt on the question of leadership by the Communist Party.

RESOLUTIONS BY PLENARY SESSION OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Dec. 24, p. 3. 225 words. Condensed text:) Rome (Tass)—... The general political resolution points out that the plenary session of the Central Committee considered, approved and put into force the November resolution of the Cominform. The resolution...analyzes the political situation in Italy and points out the basic lines of work for the Party in the forthcoming period of time, calling for a strengthening of revolutionary vigilance.

In the resolution on organizational questions, it is said that at the present time the Communist Party has 2,027,271 members; there are 286,933 members in the Federation of Communist Youth, which was formed this year. Thus, in both organizations there are 2,314,000 members as against 2,115,297 Party members (including 302,522 Young Communists) on Dec. 21, 1948.

The Central Committee also adopted a resolution on the struggle of the peasantry for land and agrarian reform, a resolution of the Party's policy in the forthcoming elections for district, provincial and municipal organs, and a resolution on problems of work in mass organizations.

France

ON THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) Paris (Tass)—Characteristic of the recent French political situation are increasingly insistent attempts by reaction to dissolve the National Assembly and conduct new elections on the basis of the reactionary majority system of voting. This would make possible a reduction in the number of Communists in Parliament and would permit de Gaullists to be dragged in. The right-wing Socialist leaders Blum, Dupres, Guy Mollet and others have joined this campaign of reaction. ...

At the same time the leaders of primary organizations in the Socialist Party, becoming convinced daily that the influence of the Party is diminishing more and more among the masses of the working people, are experiencing profound anxiety.

The recent extraordinary Congress of the Socialist Party was a routine trick by the right-wing Socialist leaders with the aim of calming the "lower ranks" and giving them a "trump card" in the event of Parliamentary elections ahead of schedule. The "minimum-program" was destined to be this trump card. Despite the fact that the government, in which a Socialist occupied the post of Minister of Labor, constantly refused to satisfy the lawful demands of the working people for a revision of the wage categories, and despite the fact that their strikes were put down in a brutal manner by the Minister of Internal Affairs, also a Socialist, the congress now considered it necessary to include in its program a demand for the establishment of a guaranteed living wage. ...

Great Britain

BRITISH SOLDIERS PROTEST ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. 175 words. Condensed text:) London (Tass)—The Daily Worker publishes a letter by a correspondent, written at the request of a group of young soldiers who are indignant at the anti-Soviet propaganda being carried on in the British Army.

In Aldershot recently, the correspondent reports, the director of the general educational training unit stated cynically: "We need blood to shed on the battlefields in Russia."

The correspondent writes that on the same evening the soldiers held a meeting and unanimously adopted a resolution expressing indignation and protest at the anti-Soviet propaganda carried on in the British Army. ...

DEAKIN, THE TRADE UNION BUREAUCRAT, IS ZEALOUS. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4. 125 words. Condensed text:) London (Tass) The Secretary-General of the Transport and General Workers' Union,

Deakin, has announced that nine officials of the union have been sent news that they will be removed from their posts a month from Dec. 19, because they have refused to sign a statement that they are not Communists.

Deakin stated at a press conference that in the future no Communist would be allowed to occupy any post in the union. ...

WESTERN EUROPE—MISCELLANY: End warmongers' criminal policy.—Statement by British Communist Party (Pr. 18, p. 4); French dockers refuse to unload American arms (Pr. 19, p. 4); 1st volume of J. V. Stalin's works in Italian (Pr. 23, p. 1); Norwegian trade delegation arrives in Moscow (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 4); Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace delegation returns from Holland (Pr. 24, p. 2); Britain and France intend to cut imports from U.S.A. (Izv. 24, p. 3); Bidault asks vote of confidence (Izv. 24, p. 3).

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The United States

CATHOLIC PRIESTS TRAINED IN U.S.A. FOR UNDERGROUND WORK IN EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. (Izvestia, Dec. 24, p. 3. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—A New York Times correspondent reports from Stamford (Connecticut) that a carefully selected group of Catholic priests is undergoing training for purposes of "secret penetration by underground means into the countries of people's democracy to carry out special duties." The group is being trained in a monastery founded with the financial support of the President of the International Business Machine Corporation, Thomas Watson. The correspondent writes that eight persons who are now receiving training will make up the first parish of the Catholic Eastern churches which will be created in the United States.

The correspondent explains that this parish was created two years ago with the approval of the Vatican.

Latin America

U.S. MONOPOLY PLANS IN LATIN AMERICA. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. Complete text:) Rome (Tass)—The newspaper Paeze reports from New York that, "according to statements of persons who are close to the State Department, the principal question at the meeting of the foreign ministers of all American countries will continue to be 'economic collaboration' between the U.S.A. and the countries of Latin America, considered, however, within a broader framework of 'continental collaboration.'"

The U.S.A. intends to force the foreign ministers of the Latin American countries to accept a number of important proposals, chief among which are: a multilateral agreement between the U.S.A. and the countries of Latin America for the establishment of a "single course" in the economic and trade policy of these countries with regard to non-American countries. In order to ensure fulfillment of the agreement, it is proposed to create in Washington a special department for economic and trade relations with the American countries. A supplemental system of bilateral economic agreements between the U.S.A. and Latin American countries is to be created; the investment of private capital from the U.S.A. in the Latin American countries is to be increased; scientists and specialists from the U.S.A. are to be drawn on for the exploitation of the natural wealth and the development of industry in the countries of Latin America; the establishment of a rational system for the investment of local capital in the mining and oil industry and in the production of synthetic rubber.

Moreover, the countries of Latin America must undertake to limit the influx of non-American capital; to give concessions only to their own citizens or to citizens of the U.S.A.; and to adopt measures for the stabilization of local currencies and for the guarantee of private American capital investments.

WORLD POLITICS—MISCELLANY: Norway is being converted into a place d'armes for the U.S.A. (Pr. 18, p. 4); U.S.A. including Franco Spain in organization of Mediterranean Pact (Izv. 24, p. 3).

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Stalin's Birthday

Feature Articles

GRATITUDE. (By L. Leonov. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 3. 1,900 words. Summary:) "On this day of gratitude," the future chronicler of our time will write, "the working people of all countries paid homage to their great leader. By more than half a century of unselfish and wholehearted service to the common people he earned their veneration and gratitude in such a way that it is only possible to compare his life's achievements with the achievements of the immortal Lenin. ...a harmonious song rang out in his honor on every continent, the concerted speech of a multitude when all speak at once without interference; when words are more closely woven than leaves in a crown of laurels. Their celebrations continued until nightfall. The people felt themselves to be a single family merged by Stalin. ... I, too, walked along the streets, I sang with the older people and I watched."

It is known that the enemy fears our truth more than our strength. Our truth rings out beyond the borders of our motherland. We but recently heard of the formation of the people's democratic republics, and now—China! As in the atom, the chain process of liberation has begun. Hardly any of the many millions of dependent peoples wish to deck themselves out any longer on universal holidays in their servile yoke, as in a false shirt front, or be the living goods and chattels of their big foreign bosses. There is no longer any force in the world capable of halting its full momentum, or even of deferring the great re-orientation of the mature, thinking and conscious human race.

In this titanic regeneration of foreign peoples, the moral role of the man whose 70th birthday we have gathered to observe is infinitely important. STALIN. There is no dictionary that can fully explain the meaning of this word. There are now two suns over the earth. One of them is the light of the Stalinist idea. The very world has been openly divided into two camps—those who grow young at one mention of this name, and those who stoop, grow old and burn with smoldering hatred at its mention; fortunately, the latter are immeasurably fewer.

In their addresses to Stalin people of all occu-

pations include him in their guild, seeing in him a pattern for their professional skill. It is true. He is the leading builder, the leading miner; he is the best scientist, soldier and baker because every ton of socialist coal and every sack of collective farm grain, every scientific principle, every welding operation and every brick on every edifice passes through his creative, laboring hands. His very greatest service is this: he is a man who has broken open not a window but a highroad to communism. Victory to communism, immortality to the leader!

STALIN BROUGHT US UP. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 2. Summary:) Under this heading Pravda carries three items devoted to Stalin's concern for common people:

¶ AN OLD IRON AND STEEL WORKER SPEAKS (by Ivan Korobov, senior foreman at the blast furnace shop of the Makeyevka Iron and Steel Plant, Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet—50 words). I felt Stalin's love and solicitude for common people with particular force at the reception of iron and steel workers held in the Kremlin in December, 1934. During the conference Comrade Stalin outlined a number of tasks related to the further development of ferrous metallurgy. He spoke simply, joking and smiling. At the end of the conference Comrade Ordzhonikidze introduced me and one of my sons to Stalin, saying: "Comrade Stalin, this is Korobov, an old iron and steel worker. He has three sons, and all three are also iron and steel workers." Comrade Stalin shook my hand and praised me for having brought up such sons. I immediately replied: "Comrade Stalin, I am not the only one who deserves praise. I could not have brought up such sons were it not for Soviet rule and the Communist Party."

All three of my sons graduated from the Moscow Steel Institute. One of them is deputy minister of the iron and steel industry, the other is working on the introduction of new technology, and the third is director of an iron and steel plant. My daughter is a film actress. Our family has received eight Orders of Lenin from the Soviet government; our case is far from being the only one of its kind in the country.

¶ WE NOW HAVE THOUSANDS OF INNOVATORS (by Pyotr Krivonos, head of the Donets Railroad System, General Transportation Director of the First Rank, Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor—360 words). Some 400 railroad workers of our country were greatly honored July 30, 1935, by being invited to a Kremlin reception given by Comrade Stalin and other Party and state leaders. Stalin's speech on that occasion inspired all railroad workers to new labor exploits. In November, 1935, I, a young engineer, took part in the first All-Soviet Conference of Stakhanovites, after which many of us were given leading administrative posts.

One day in 1938 the People's Commissar sent me word to come to him at once. He asked me how things were going at the depot which I then headed and suddenly asked: "How would you feel, Comrade Krivonos, if we made you head of the road?" I was so excited that I could not say anything at first. At that point the People's Commissar said: "We have an opinion from Comrade Stalin on that score, Comrade Krivonos." It is difficult to render my feelings when I heard this. Just think: the great leader remembered an ordinary engineer and thought of him! My case is not the only one. "Little" workers of yesterday were trained by the Bolshevist party and the great Stalin to become transportation heads.

¶ WIDE AND BRIGHT ROAD (by Maria Demchenko, agronomist—550 words). Some 15 years ago an unforgettable event took place in my life: I, a 17-year-old collective farm girl from the village of Staroselye, saw and heard Comrade Stalin at the Second All-Soviet Congress of Collective Farm Shock Workers. I came to Moscow for the first time, in order to relate how I and other young people gathered the largest 1934 sugar beet yield in the country: 469 centners per hectare. Comrade Stalin praised me and asked whether it would be possible for me to obtain 500 centners. I thought a while and said, yes. My girl-friends and I fulfilled this assignment and were invited to Moscow again with other shock workers. After the conference Comrade Stalin asked us about our own lives and advised us to study. In 1945 I graduated from the Kiev Institute of Agriculture. By the will of the great Stalin I, a simple peasant, became an agronomist.

LIFE'S JOY. (By N. Rossiisky, Senior Foreman of the Caliber Plant and Stalin Prize Winner. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. 550 words. Condensed text:) ... Aug. 10 of this year our plant reported completion of our postwar five-year plan ahead of schedule. The program was fulfilled in three years, seven months and nine days. By 1946 our plant had reached its prewar level of precision instrument production; it has now exceeded this almost threefold.

Such production tempos are impossible under conditions of capitalist society, where labor is a heavy, shameful burden for the worker. I recently read with great indignation a description of a machine at the "Baley" firm—"the latest word" in capitalist machinery. In working on this machine, a man simultaneously uses two levers, foot pedals and a yoke. Yes, American designers created a production yoke in the middle of the 20th century! The worker harnesses himself in this yoke and moves a horizontal support by moving his torso. Thus the worker during his shift "dances out" 800 parts. This machine has been given the sinister nickname of "the Charleston." But this is not all. The designers foresaw that the worker could let himself "dance" without enough intensity, so they found a means to end such a "danger." Over the worker's head a device was installed for a flow of oil; if the worker does not make the necessary movement in time, the oil pours on his head.

Such is the shameful American "novelty" of the mid-20th century, representing one more form of American monopolist jeering and mocking at workers.

What a sharp contrast between the situation of Soviet workers and the burdensome and gloomy lot of workers of bourgeois countries! The Soviet worker, free from the chains of capitalist slavery, works with great inspiration, initiative and creativeness in his labor.

Stalinist solicitude surrounds the people of our country. To the dear and beloved leader we owe all our victories. Comrade Stalin is the joy and happiness of our whole life. We all have one thought, one desire: may our beloved father, teacher and leader, our dear Comrade Stalin, live and flourish many, many years!

OTHER FEATURE ARTICLES DEVOTED TO STALIN: Inspirer of Creativity (by Fedor Gladkov, Pr. 20, p. 2, 1,450 words); The People's Gratitude (by Andrei Upit, People's Artist of the Latvian Republic, Pr. 20, p. 3, 700 words); Father of the World's Working People (by M. Sholokhov, Pr. 20, p. 2, 500 words); Joy of Creativity (by N. Cherkasov, People's Artist of the U.S.S.R., Izv. 20, p. 2, 650 words); Inspired Example (by M. Shaginyan, Izv. 20, p. 3, 2,500 words); Comrade Stalin as Founder and Leader of the Multi-National Soviet State (by A. Gorkin, Izv. 21, p. 2, 3,300 words); Pride and Happiness of Our Life (by Vsevolod Ivanov, Izv. 21, p. 3, 1,100 words); Stalin's

Solicitude for Soviet People (by N. Popova, Izv. 21, p. 3, 2,500 words); Hurrah for Stalin (by Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, Pr. 24, p. 3, 2,200 words—from the newspaper For Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy! No. 32, Dec. 21, 1949).

[For feature articles dealing with Stalin's part in various fields of Soviet life, see the respective sections under Domestic Affairs.]

Editorials

(Editorial)—GREAT LEADER AND TEACHER. (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 1. 1,900 words. Condensed text:)
... Comrade Stalin's entire life and work are an inspiring example of self-sacrificing service to the people, to the cause of communism. "Had not every step in my work to raise the working class and strengthen the socialist state of this class been directed toward strengthening and improving the status of the working class," said Comrade Stalin, "I would consider my life to be without purpose."

From the first steps in his struggle to liberate the workers, Comrade Stalin was full of boundless faith in Lenin's revolutionary genius... ... Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin built and forged the powerful Bolshevist party. With Lenin, Comrade Stalin led the Party and working class to triumphant armed insurrection in October, 1917. With Lenin, Comrade Stalin laid the indestructible foundations of the Soviet state, led the fight of the Party and people against foreign and domestic enemies of the great October socialist revolution. Lenin and Stalin worked together to develop plans for the socialist transformation of our motherland.

A revolutionary figure of a new type, Comrade Stalin united in himself power of principle and practical-organizational experience of the proletarian movement. Enduring unheard of misfortunes, deprivations and persecutions at the hands of Tsarism, Comrade Stalin performed tremendous work in rallying, theoretically arming and politically forging the Party in the class struggle.

In the stormy days of preparing and effecting the great October revolution, Comrade Stalin appeared as Lenin's fellow-champion in organizing the revolutionary attack, as a great master of revolutionary strategy and tactics.

... Comrade Stalin entered the Soviet government headed by Lenin and with him directed the Bolshevist party...assuming responsibility in the task of solving the national question in the U.S.S.R.

As Lenin's deputy in the Defense Council during the Civil War period, Comrade Stalin was the inspirer and organizer of Red Army victories...

... At the Second Congress of Soviets Comrade Stalin gave an oath of fidelity to Lenin's precepts in the name of the Bolshevist party. All now see that Stalin's oath has been adhered to, that Lenin's cause lives and triumphs under Stalin's leadership. ...

At the beginning of his revolutionary activity, Comrade Stalin wrote that a great goal engenders great energy. The grand plans of the Stalin five-year plans awakened and stirred the energy of millions of workers. Comrade Stalin was inspirer and organizer of nation-wide socialist competition, which made labor a matter of honor, of glory, valor and heroism. ...

Stalin's wise leadership has ensured the victory of socialism in our country. This victory is ensured by law in the Constitution of the Soviet Union which our people have named after its great creator... ...

The leader of Marxist-Leninist science, Comrade Stalin, creatively develops all basic questions of Marxist-Leninist theory...

The unparalleled heroic exploit of the Soviet people led by Comrade Stalin in the great patriotic war [Russia's participation in World War II] will live eternally in the people's memory. Founder of progressive Soviet military science, Generalissimo Stalin worked out and effected an inspired strategic plan for defeating the enemy...

Having brought the great patriotic war to a victorious conclusion, the Soviet people under Comrade Stalin's leadership developed peace time constructive projects on a gigantic scale. In his historic speech at the Feb. 9, 1946, election meeting, Comrade Stalin outlined a vast program for building communism in our country. All Soviet people enthusiastically undertook to carry out the postwar Stalin five-year plan. ...

We live in the great Stalinist epoch. We, participants in building communism, are happy to know that we are led to the bright future by our great and beloved Stalin. ...

(Editorial)—GREAT EXAMPLE OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE. (Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 1. 1,500 words.)

(Editorials)—POWERFUL DEMONSTRATION OF LOVE AND DEVOTION TO THE GREAT STALIN. (Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 1. 1,125 words.) THE PEOPLE GLORIFY THE GREAT STALIN. (Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 1. 1,200 words. Summary:) The Soviet people and the workers of the entire world observed Stalin's 70th birthday Dec. 21. The celebration of this noteworthy day became a powerful, exciting demonstration of fervent love and unbounded devotion of the workers for their inspired leader and teacher.

Only the working class, the most progressive, the foremost and most revolutionary class in modern society, could give birth to such titans of revolutionary thought and action as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, who have illumined with the light of great ideas the struggle of the oppressed and exploited for liberation.

Under the banner of Lenin and the leadership of Stalin the Soviet people are confidently approaching communism. The people know that there is no force on earth capable of turning them back. The people realize, of course, that the prospering Soviet Union is not pleasing to the imperialists, that the instigators of a new war gnash their teeth at the country of socialism and at our friends in the growing family of people's democratic states. But history does not stand still; world conditions are not the same now as they were when imperialists prepared for the second world war. The Soviet people's historic exploit in destroying Hitlerite Germany is still alive in the memory of the peoples of the world. Our country is no longer alone in defending the cause of peace.

Glory to the great leader and teacher of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind—the brilliant architect of communism, Comrade Stalin!

Forward to communism under the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin!

[For editorials treating Stalin's part in particular aspects of Soviet life, see the respective sections under Domestic Affairs.]

Order of Lenin Award

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—Conferring the Order of Lenin on Comrade J. V. Stalin. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 21, p. 1. Complete text:) In connection with Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday and in view of his exceptional services in the cause of strengthening and developing the U.S.S.R., building communism in our country, organizing the defeat of the German fascist vandals and

Japanese imperialists, and also in the cause of the rehabilitation and further development of the U.S.S.R. national economy in the postwar period, it has been decreed that the Order of Lenin be conferred on Comrade J. V Stalin.

(Signed) N. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet;
A. Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Celebrations

IN THE PRESIDIUM OF THE U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 1. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has proposed to all Soviet central and local state institutions and to U.S.S.R. embassies, missions, consulates and trade representatives in foreign states that they display the national flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on their buildings, railroad stations, landing stages and river stations, vessels of the U.S.S.R. Navy and merchant marine and residences on Dec. 21 of this year to mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

ON THE EVE OF THE GREAT DATE. (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. 175 words. Condensed text:) An unprecedented political and productive upswing reigns among Moscow workers on the eve of the great date... ... Discussions, reports and lectures on the subjects "Stalin, Great Continuer of the Cause of Lenin," "Stalin, Leader and Teacher of the Workers of the Whole World," "Stalin, Organizer and Inspirer of Communism's Victories," etc., are drawing many listeners. Words of hearty greetings, love and devotion to the great Stalin ring out in factory workshops, mills, clubs and palaces of culture. ... Thousands of Muscovites are visiting museums and exhibits where displays depict the life and work of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the great founders of the Bolshevist party and the Soviet state. Concerts of works dedicated to the great Stalin are being organized at factories, farms, offices and military units.

CEREMONIAL MEETING AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER DEDICATED TO COMRADE J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 1, 300 words; Izvestia, 725 words. Summary:) Comrade Stalin, Comrades V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. E. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, N. M. Shvernik, A. N. Kosygin, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, M. F. Shkiryatov and members of the committee set up by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for the 70th anniversary of Stalin's birth sat in the Presidium.

The following representatives of Communist and Workers' parties now in Moscow also occupied seats in the presidium: Mao Tse-tung, F. Juzwiak, V. Siroky, V. Chervenkov, M. Rakosi, Gheorghiu-Dej, Tsedenbal, Kim Du Bon, P. Togliatti, A. Martel, D. Ibarruri, W. Ulbricht, W. Pessi, I. Koplenig.

[Text of the opening speech by N. M. Shvernik appears in U.S.S.R. Information Bulletin for Jan. 13.]

CEREMONIAL MEETING IN THE BOLSHOI THEATER IN HONOR OF COMRADE J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Pravda, Dec. 22, pp. 2-4. 11,000 words; Izvestia, pp. 2-3. 6,600 words. Summary:) [Pravda prints the texts and Izvestia excerpts from brief speeches praising Stalin delivered at the Dec. 21 ceremonial meeting by the following: A. N. Nesmeyanov (Russian Republic), N. A. Rossiisky (Moscow), N. K. Cherkasov (Leningrad), I. D. Nazarenko (Ukraine Republic), Yakub Kolas (Belorussian Republic), U. Yusupov (Uzbek Republic), D. Dzhangozin (Kazakh Republic), Z. T. Fedorova (on behalf of Soviet youth), A. A. Khorava (Georgian Republic), T. Tairova (Azerbaidzhan Republic), P. A. Kruchenyuk (Moldavian Republic), M. P. Kaunaite (Lithuanian Republic), L. D. Priede (Latvian Republic), I. K. Akhunbayev (Kirgiz Republic), S. Khalikova (Tadzhik Republic), V. A. Ambartsumyan (Armenian Republic), D. Mamedova, Turkmen Republic), N. G. Karotamm Estonian Republic), I. I. Syukiainen (Karelo-Finnish Republic), Mao Tse-tung (Chairman of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee), Franciszek Juzwiak (Member of Politburo of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee), V. Siroky (Member of Presidium of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee), V. Chervenkov (Secretary of Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee), M. Rakosi (Secretary-General of Hungarian Workers' Party Central Committee), Gheorghiu-Dej (Secretary-General of Rumanian Workers' Party), Tsedenbal (Secretary-General of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party), Kim Du Bon (Chairman of Korean People's Democratic Republic Supreme National Assembly), Palmiro Togliatti (Secretary-General of Italian Communist Party), A. Martel (Member of French Communist Party Central Committee), Dolores Ibarruri (Secretary-General of Spanish Communist Party), Walther Ulbricht (Member of board of German Socialist Unity Party), Willi Pessi (Secretary-General of Finnish Communist Party Central Committee), I. Koplenig (Chairman of Austrian Communist Party Central Committee), Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilevsky (Minister of the U.S.S.R. Armed Forces). Following these speeches Chairman Shvernik announced receipt of greetings from all parts of the Soviet Union and from abroad.

[Under the above heading Pravda also prints a poem read by A. Tvardovsky entitled "A Word From Soviet Writers to Comrade Stalin."]

RECEPTION IN THE KREMLIN IN HONOR OF COMRADE J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 1. 1,650 words. Summary:) The reception was attended by Ministers and Deputies of the U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Supreme Soviets, Heroes of Socialist Labor, Heroes of the Soviet Union, prominent actors, artists, scientists, literary figures, industrial workers, marshals, generals and admirals of the Soviet Army and Navy, representatives of the Soviet press, delegations from the Union republics and representatives of the workers of foreign countries.

Each of them spoke of Comrade Stalin with warmth, love and profound respect, recalling meetings and conversations with the great leader in peace and war. This was understandable, for there is no sphere of industry, agriculture, science, technology or art which Comrade Stalin has not studied, which has not been inspired by him.

A mighty wave of applause swept through the hall as Comrade J. V. Stalin, Comrades V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, K. E. Voroshilov, L. P. Beria, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, N. M. Shvernik, A. N. Kosygin, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, and M. F. Shkiryatov entered.

Comrade N. M. Shvernik, in opening the reception, invited Comrades Mao Tse-tung, V. Chervenkov, M. Rakosi, G. Gheorghiu-Dej, V. Siroky, Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri, W. Ulbricht, F. Juzwiak W. Pessi and I. Koplenig to the presidium table.

Comrade Shvernik then proposed toasts to the

Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet people and the armed forces of the Soviet Union. These were followed by toasts to the peoples, Communist and workers' parties and delegation heads of China, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Mongolian People's Republic, Korea, Italy, Spain, France, the German Democratic Republic, Finland, Austria and Albania.

A concert was given by the State Russian Chorus, the Georgian Republic Song and Dance Ensemble, the Voronezh State Russian National Chorus, the Red Army Chorus, performers of the Bolshoi Theater, and other prominent musicians and dancers.

RECEPTION HELD BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS A. Ya. VYSHINSKY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 4. Summary:) A. Ya. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a reception Dec. 21 for the diplomatic corps on the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday. Among those attending were Kim Du Bon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme National Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic; S. Koleka, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic; M. Rakosi, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Yu Tsedenbal and D. Maidar, Deputy Prime Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; V. Siroky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic; Mr. W. Ulbricht, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; U. Takki, Minister of Trade and Industry of Finland; the Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian and Czechoslovak ministers of foreign trade and other officials of the people's democracies. The Soviet Union was represented by Ministers, high military officers, scientists, writers, artists and actors. Representatives of the foreign and Soviet press were also present.

IN GORI. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 2. 175 words. Condensed text:) Gori—Hundreds of persons are arriving here by rail and automobile from many districts of Georgia, Azerbaidzhan, Armenia and all parts of our vast country. The people hasten first of all to the place beloved of every Soviet citizen—the little house where J. V. Stalin was born. ...

Next to the little house is a museum containing materials and documents reflecting Comrade Stalin's revolutionary activity in Georgia and the Transcaucasus. Signatures of visitors to the little house and museum fill 15 large volumes. ...

OTHER CELEBRATIONS: On the Eve of the great date (Odessa—Pr. 18, p. 3, 100 words); Showing of films on Lenin and Stalin (nation-wide—Pr. 18, p. 3, 100 words); At Leningrad mills and factories (Pr. 20, p. 2, 175 words); Meetings of Lithuanian workers (Pr. 20, p. 2, 125 words); Scientific sessions (Yerevan—Pr. 20, p. 2, 100 words); Exhibit dedicated to great leader's 70th birthday (Minsk—Pr. 20, p. 3, 200 words); Session of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Pr. 20, p. 3, 150 words); Ceremonial meeting in the capital's Stalin District devoted to Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday (Pr. 20, p. 1, 250 words; Izv. 550 words); On the eve of a significant date (Yerevan—Izv. 20, p. 1, 125 words); Art exhibit in Minsk (Izv. 20, p. 1, 125 words); New clubs, radio networks and power stations (for Stalin's birthday, Kemerovo—Izv. 20, p. 1, 125 words); National holiday in Moscow (Izv. 21, p. 2. 450 words); In the city of Lenin (Izv. 21, p. 2, 225 words); J. V. Stalin 70th Birthday Inter-Collective Farm Power Station (Ivanovo—Izv. 21, p. 4, 125 words); Gratitude to leader (Kiev—Pr. 22, p. 4, 275 words); Glory to great Stalin (Tbilisi—Pr. 22, p. 4, 300 words); Inspired architect of communism (Minsk—Pr. 22, p. 4, 275 words); Stalin's name—symbol of victory (Leningrad—Pr. 22, p. 4, 400 words); Feelings of love and devotion (Moscow—Izv. 22, p. 4, 550 words); From the heart (Leningrad—Izv. 22, p. 4, 375 words); In the Ukrainian capital (Izv. 22, p. 4, 275 words); Under banner of Lenin-Stalin (Baku—Pr. 23, p. 2, 450 words); At great leader's birthplace (Gori—Pr. 23, p. 3, 125 words); Words of passionate love (Tashkent—Pr. 23, p. 3, 275 words); In city bearing leader's name (Stalingrad—Izv. 23, p. 2, 125 words); Lithuanian people glorify great leader (Izv. 23, p. 3, 100 words); Ten-day celebration of Armenian music (Izv. 23, p. 3, 100 words); Heartfelt gratitude to great leader (Alma-Ata—Pr. 24, p. 2, 225 words); Happiness of Soviet citizens (Riga—Pr. 24, p. 2, 275 words).

LOVE OF THE PEOPLE FOR OUR OWN STALIN (Pr. 22, p. 4. 1,350 words)—a description of the gathering at the Bolshoi Theater in honor of Stalin's birthday [printed in the U.S.S.R. Information Bulletin Jan. 13, pp. 11-14, under the heading: "Soviet Union's People Hail J. V. Stalin on His 70th Birthday."]

SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS: Pledges fulfilled (Moscow, Kharkov, Vinnitsa, Kirov, Chelyabinsk, Chkalov—Izv. 18, p. 2, 550 words); Urals Machine Works honor shift (Sverdlovsk—Izv. 18, p. 2, 225 words); Triumph of Ust-Kamenogorsk iron and steel works (Pr. 19, p. 1, 100 words); Pledge fulfilled (Kirov Dynamo Works, Moscow—Pr. 19, p. 1, 100 words); Stakhanovite shift in Kuznetsk Basin (Kemerovo—Pr. 20, p. 1, 200 words); 50 enterprises complete year's program (Ufa—Pr. 20, p. 1, 150 words); Moscow Auto Works fulfills year's plan (Pr. 29, p. 1, 75 words); Success of Krivoi Rog miners (Dnepropetrovsk—Pr. 20, p. 1, 75 words); Assignment fulfilled ahead of schedule (Irkutsk miners—Pr. 20, p. 1, 75 words); Pledge carried out (Sverdlovsk iron miners—Pr. 20, p. 1, 50 words); Upswing in Kazakhstan enterprises (Pr. 20, p. 1, 225 words); High-speed oil-well drilling (Molotov—Pr. 20, p. 1, 125 words); Nation-wide socialist competition (Stalin Auto Works, Moscow; Balkhash Copper Smelting Combine, Alma-Ata; Anzhero-Sudzhensk Mine, Kemerovo Province; Grozny oil workers—Izv. 20, p. 1, 550 words); Country marks J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday with new labor triumphs (Minsk, Gorky, Krivoi Rog, Stalinsk, Stalino, Krasnodar—Izv. 21, p. 4, 1,000 words). (Editorials)—Labor achievements of the Soviet people (Pr. 23, p. 1, 1,450 words); Great energy of millions of Soviet people (Izv. 23, p. 1, 1,150 words).

Greetings

GREETINGS TO STALIN from: Communist Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers (Pr.-Izv. 21, p. 1, 1,100 words.—In English in the U.S.S.R. Information Bulletin, Jan. 13, pp. 1-3); Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet (Pr.-Izv. 21, p. 2, 750 words.—In English in U.S.S.R. Information Bulletin, Jan. 13, p. 4); Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet and the Russian Republic Council of Ministers (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 3, 550 words); Moscow Party Committee (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 3, 650 words); Leningrad Province and City Party Committee (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 3, 550 words); Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers and Communist Party Central Committee (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 3, 800 words); Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 3, 550 words); Georgian Communist Party Central Committee (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 4, 600 words); Presidium of the

Central Council of Trade Unions (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 4, 650 words); Central Committee of the Young Communist League (Pr. 22, p. 5; Izv. p. 4, 250 words); Young Communists and young people of Soviet Union (Pr.-Izv. 23, pp. 1-2, 1,900 words); Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers and Communist Party Central Committee (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 2, 500 words); Kazakh Republic Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet Presidium (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 2, 600 words); Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee and Baku Committee (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 2, 350 words); Lithuanian Republic Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet Presidium (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 2, 300 words); Moldavian Republic Communist Party Central Committee (Pr. 23, p. 3; Izv. p. 2, 350 words); Izv. 23, p. 2, 200 words); Latvian Communist Party Central Committee (Pr. 23, p. 3; Izv. p. 2, 350 words); Kirgiz Republic Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers (Pr. 23, p. 3; Izv. p. 2, 550 words); Tadzhik Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers and Communist Party Central Committee (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 3, 550 words); Armenian Communist Party Central Committee (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 3, 400 words); Turkmenian Republic Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet Presidium (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 3, 450 words); Estonian Republic Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet Presidium (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 3, 250 words); Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee (Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 3, 300 words); Mao Tse-tung, Chairman, Central People's Government of Chinese People's Republic (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 25 words); Klement Gottwald (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 500 words);); Arpad Szakasits, Chairman, Presidium of Hungarian People's Republic (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 200 words); Vasil Kolarov, Chairman, Council of Ministers of People's Republic of Bulgaria; Vylko Chervenkov, Secretary, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 550 words); Dr. Petru Groza, Chairman, Council of Ministers of Rumanian People's Republic (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 200 words); Enver Hoxha, Chairman, Council of Ministers of People's Republic of Albania (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 250 words); Wilhelm Pieck, President, German Democratic Republic (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1. 650 words); Vincent Aurio (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 25 words); C. R. Attlee (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 25 words); Jawaharlal Nehru (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1, 25 words); A. de Gasperi (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1. 25 words); Executive Office of the World Federation of Trade Unions (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 2, 650 words); World Federation of Democratic Women (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 2, 250 words); World Federation of Democratic Youth (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 2, 350 words); U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 2, 800 words).

FLOOD OF GREETINGS [a listing of organizations and groups that sent birthday greetings. Pr.-Izv. 23, p. 3; 24, p. 2, 2,800 words. To be continued in later issues.]

Events Abroad

WORKERS THE WORLD OVER CELEBRATE COMRADE J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 18-24, pp. 2-4, 6. 28,000 words.) Pravda and Izvestia carry reports on celebrations and meetings in Austria, the Lebanon, India, Brazil, Finland, Holland, Pakistan, Cuba, Italy, France, U.S.A., Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Mongolian People's Republic, Korea and China. Some of the items:

¶ China—Chinese newspapers and magazines are putting out special issues devoted to Stalin's life and works. Demonstrations have taken place in front of the Soviet Embassy and a reception was given in the Embassy which was attended by leading figures in the Chinese government and army.

¶ Italy—The Italy-U.S.S.R. Society sent greetings to Stalin and expressed the gratitude of the Italian people for the Soviet Union's struggle for peace.

¶ France—Large meetings were held in Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nice and many other towns. Members of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party spoke at a Dec. 21 meeting in Paris. Humanité Dimanche devoted an entire issue to Stalin.

¶ The U.S.A.—The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a special meeting in honor of Stalin's birthday at which there were reports on Stalin's role in forming the Soviet state and building socialism. The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune and Christian Science Monitor printed reports about the celebrations of Stalin's birthday in the Soviet Union.

¶ Great Britain—The Daily Worker reports that greetings are coming in from all parts of Britain in honor of Stalin's birthday.

¶ Belgium—The Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party held a special meeting Dec. 21 to celebrate Stalin's birthday.

¶ Germany—Meetings took place in Berlin and a demonstration of workers was held in the city. ADN reports that all the major towns in the Land North Rhine-Westphalia held ceremonial meetings.

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF DELEGATIONS FROM FOREIGN WORKERS. (Pr. 19-20, p. 2; Pr. 21, p. 1; Izv. p. 4, 900 words)—reports on the arrival in Moscow of delegations from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, the Mongolian People's Republic, Korea, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, Sweden and Finland.

Marxism-Leninism

V.I. LENIN'S SPEECHES RECORDED. (Izvestia, Dec. 24, p. 2. Complete text:) The Aprelev Works has recut recordings of V. I. Lenin's speeches and begun large-scale output of them.

V. I. Lenin's speeches entitled "In Memory of Comrade Ya. M. Sverdlov, Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee," "Third Communist International," "Address to the Red Army," "What is the Soviet Regime?" and "On Middle Peasants," were imperfectly recorded between 1919 and 1921. Now they have been recut by the All-Soviet Scientific Research Institute for Sound Recording. One hundred thousand sets will be released.

MARXISM-LENINISM MISCELLANY: Vol. 8 of Lenin's works in Belorussian (Izv. 18, p. 1); Vol. 12 of J. V. Stalin's works in Latvian (Izv. 18, p. 1); Vol. 4 of J. V. Stalin's works in Tadzhik (Pr.-Izv. 24, p. 1).

Communist Party of The Soviet Union

PLENARY SESSION OF UKRAINE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda and

Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. 100 words. Summary:) In connection with N. S. Khrushchev's election as secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Province Party Committee, the plenary session released Khrushchev from his dutes as first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Ukraine Central Committee Politburo and Organizational Committee. The session elected L. G. Melnikov, currently second secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, as its first secretary, with A. I. Kirichenko elected as second secretary and member of the Politburo and Organizational Bureau.

JOINT PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW PROVINCE AND CITY PARTY COMMITTEES. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. 75 words. Summary:) The session released G. M. Popov from his duties as first secretary of the Moscow Province and city Party committees in view of his transfer to executive work in connection with municipal construction. The session unanimously elected N. S. Khrushchev in Popov's place.

COMMUNIST PARTY—MISCELLANY: (Editorial)—Heroic party of Lenin-Stalin [tribute to the Communist Party under Stalin's leadership—Pr. 19, p. 1].

Nationalities

(Editorial)—UNDER THE SUN OF THE STALINIST CONSTITUTION. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 1. 1,300 words); GREAT STALINIST FRIENDSHIP AMONG PEOPLES. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 1. 1,300 words.)(Summary:) Today our people are observing the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Tadzhik Republic and the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic. The peoples of these republics traversed a great and glorious path in these years. Under the leadership of the Party of Lenin-Stalin and with the fraternal help of the Russian and other peoples of the Soviet Union, Tadzhikistan and Kara-Kalpakia have been transformed into flourishing Soviet republics with a developed industry, highly mechanized agriculture and a progressive culture, national in form and socialist in content.

The dekhan (toiling peasant of Central Asia) lived an incomparably hard life before Soviet times. Opium smoking, trachoma, scurvy, smallpox, tuberculosis, and rheumatism were social afflictions resulting from the extreme poverty of the masses. Feudal relationships dominated for many centuries. Several times the Tadzhiks rose against their enslavers, but these uprisings were drowned in the people's blood.

Soviet rule, the Leninist-Stalinist national policy and the collective farm system completely transformed Tadzhikistan and Kara-Kalpakia in a short time. Billions of rubles were invested in the Tadzhik and Kara-Kalpak national economies during the Stalin five-year plans, in silk and textile combines, meat and packing plants, canneries, cotton gins, coal mines and the oil industry. New cities and settlements grew on the desert; in 1938 irrigation projects in the Vakhsh, Murgab and other areas made it possible to extend cotton cultivation by hundreds of thousands of hectares.

No less striking successes have been won in cultural work, with illiteracy ended. During the years of Soviet power in the Tadzhik Republic about 3,000 schools were built, as well as a wide network of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, 13 theaters, 214 cinemas and more than 540 public libraries. The number of doctors has multiplied 78 times.

Soviet power has emancipated the Tadzhik woman and given her an active part in the government, economy and culture of the country.

All peoples have the right to free national development in the Soviet state. Propagation of hostility among races and nations, of racial or national exclusiveness, hatred and scorn, are considered crimes in our Soviet land. It is common knowledge that this is not the case in the bourgeois West where propaganda of the superiority of the "Anglo-Saxon race" runs wild, where the rights and dignity of small and colored races are monstrously denied, where war is being prepared to bring about the domination of Anglo-American imperialism over all peoples of the world.

The creative forces of large and small peoples have found their outlet in the great fraternity of nations in the Soviet Union. Soviet patriotism harmoniously unites national traditions and the common interests of the workers of all countries, welding the socialist nations of the U.S.S.R. into a single family.

The outstanding successes of Soviet republics in Central Asia are particularly striking with relation to the hard and gloomy life of the peoples of the colonial East. But the contemporary East is increasingly intensifying its struggle against the imperialist yoke.

The great example of the Soviet Union, the outstanding successes of the Soviet republics of Central Asia in economic and cultural development, and the historic victories of the Chinese people inspire the working people in colonial and dependent countries of the East to fight for their liberation. The Soviet republics of Central Asia are a beacon pointing the road to a free and happy life for all working people of the East. The flowering of the Tadzhik and Kara-Kalpak republics is a vivid testimony to the triumph of the wise national policy of the party of Lenin-Stalin.

Great and boundless is the love of the peoples of Tadzhikistan and Kara-Kalpakia for Comrade Stalin, the Bolshevist party and the Soviet government.

GREETINGS ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARA-KALPAK AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC—from U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Communist Party Central Committee to Presidium of Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers and Kara-Kalpak Province Party Committee (Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 1); from Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet to Presidium of Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic Supreme Soviet (Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 1).

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 1)—awarding orders and medals to Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic personnel in industry, agriculture, science, culture and art, on the republic's 25th anniversary. [The names of 13 people who received the Order of Lenin are given; the list is to be continued in later issues].

CELEBRATION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARA-KALPAK AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC (jubilee session of Supreme Soviet—Pr. 19, p. 2).

GREETINGS ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF TADZHIK REPUBLIC—to presidium of Tadzhik Republic Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers and Central Com-

munist Party (from the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee—Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 1); from Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet and Russian Republic Council of Ministers to Tadzhik Republic Presidium of Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee (Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 2); from Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet to Presidium of Tadzhik Republic Supreme Soviet (Pr.-Izv. 18, p. 2).

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 1; Izvestia, p. 2)—awarding orders and medals to Tadzhik Republic personnel on industry, agriculture, science, culture and art, on the republic's 20th anniversary. [The names of 42 people who received the Order of Lenin are given; the list is to be continued in later issues.]

CELEBRATIONS IN TADZHIKISTAN. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 2. 100 words.) CELEBRATION OF TADZHIK REPUBLIC'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. 175 words.) CEREMONIES IN STALINABAD. (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 2. 275 words.) (Summary:) At the anniversary session of the Tadzhik Republic Supreme Soviet, Comrade D. Rasulov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, reported on the anniversary. Greetings were delivered at the session by representatives from Moscow and the Ukraine, Belorussia and other republics. Participants enthusiastically adopted a letter to Stalin.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 18, pp. 1-2, 2,000 words)—from the Tadzhik people reporting on the achievements of the Tadzhik Republic, in connection with the 20th anniversary of the republic's existence.

GREAT LEADER OF THE PEOPLES. (By M. Bagirov, Secretary of Central Committee of Azerbaidzhan Communist Party. Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 3. 3,400 words. Summary:) It is difficult to express in words the immense aid, paternal care and attention that Comrade Stalin devotes to all peoples of the Soviet Union. Under his direct guidance the Bolshevist party has constantly reinforced the friendship among the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

In the history of our country's revolutionary movement and the building of socialism, the outstanding role in the friendly family of peoples belongs to our elder brother, the great Russian people, who were first to raise the banner of socialist revolution. The Russians, Stalin has said, are the outstanding people and the leading force among all the peoples of our country.

The Azerbaidzhanian people are particularly indebted to Stalin for their national existence and renaissance. Situated on one of the main routes along which a great movement of tribes and peoples went on in ancient times, Azerbaidzhan was repeatedly subject to invasion by conquerors. Many times foreign aggressors—Arabs, Mongols, Persians, Turks—plundering the riches of Azerbaidzhan, laid waste her towns and villages, destroying her historical and cultural monuments. Each conqueror attempted to impose his religion, language, customs and rites on the Azerbaidzhanian people. Each conqueror gave the Azerbaidzhanian people his own name: "Iranians," "Turks," "Tatars," "Azerbaidzhan Turks," etc.

So-called European explorers, bourgeois Orientalists, all kinds of pseudoscientific bourgeois nationalists and other enemies of the Azerbaidzhanian people, repeating these unscientific conceptions of the origin of the Azerbaidzhanian people, until recently called the Azerbaidzhanians whatever they pleased, except their proper name; many of them still do so.

In the struggle against their enemies, in particular against Turkish and Persian aggressors, the Azerbaidzhanian people repeatedly turned their gaze toward Russia, seeking her assistance and support. As a result of circumstances, the Azerbaidzhanian people were fated to be divided into two parts. Under the 1828 treaty between Russia and Persia, part of the Azerbaidzhanian people were united with Russia; the remainder are to this day beneath the Persian yoke.

The two divisions of the Azerbaidzhanian people developed differently. The joint struggle of Azerbaidzhanian and Russian workers against Tsarist autocracy, contact with advanced Russian culture, with representatives of Russian progressive revolutionary social thought, raised the material and spiritual-cultural standards of the Azerbaidzhanian people and served as an impetus toward development of the revolutionary movement among Azerbaidzhanian workers.

The Azerbaidzhanian people are eternally grateful to Stalin for his great work in exposing the organizers of strife between two fraternal neighboring peoples—the Armenians and the Azerbaidzhanians.

The Azerbaidzhanian people live happily in the family of peoples of the Soviet Union, welded together by indissoluble Stalinist friendship, advancing under the leadership of the glorious Bolshevist party toward the victory of communism.

But there is another part of the Azerbaidzhanian people living in the South, in Iranian Azerbaidzhan, where workers are cruelly oppressed and subjected to sanguinary terrorism; where they drag out a half-starved existence. The workers of Iranian Azerbaidzhan, like the oppressed of the whole world, turn their gaze toward and repose their hopes in the country of socialism and the leader and friend of the oppressed of all the world—the great Stalin.

Celebrating Stalin's 70th birthday, the Azerbaidzhanian people, together with our Party, the great Soviet people, workers and oppressed throughout the world, say: may you live many years, our leader, our teacher, our happiness, our good fortune, our banner. Lead us, Comrade Stalin, to the victory of communism!

Trade Unions

COMRADE STALIN AS INSPIRER AND ORGANIZER OF WORKERS' CREATIVE INITIATIVE. (By V. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 2. 2,500 words. Condensed text:) ... Soviet trade union history is indissolubly linked with the heroic history of the Communist Party. .... Lenin and Stalin teach that the trade unions, like all non-Party organizations of the working class, must be led by the political party of the working class because that party is the highest form of proletarian class organization.

Under Lenin's and Stalin's leadership the Bolshevist party exposed and rejected the notorious Menshevist theory of trade union "neutrality." Lenin and Stalin also dealt a crushing blow to those enemies of the proletariat who tried to identify the Party with trade unions. ...

The union of Baku oil workers, organized in 1907 under Comrade Stalin's direct leadership was built on the industrial principle. Soviet trade unions and the progressive trade unions of many countries are based on this principle. Following the February, 1917, revolution trade unions were organized every-

where along with Soviets; factory and plant committees were set up. ... The trade unions, united around the Bolshevist party, did much to bring about the victory of the great October socialist revolution, giving political power to the proletariat for the first time in the history of humanity. ...

In the years of the Civil War and foreign intervention, trade union organizations, heeding the call of the Party, mobilized workers for the defense of the young Soviet republic and played an important part in the defeat of White Guards and interventionists.

Following the Civil War, the land of the Soviets turned to peaceful construction. It was necessary to ensure rapid reconstruction of the destroyed national economy and draw the broad masses of the working people into this task. At that point Trotskyites and other anti-Party groups forced upon the Party the so-called discussion on trade unions. ... The Tenth Party Congress in March, 1921, summarized the discussion on trade unions and adopted the Leninist-Stalinist platform, which was made the basis of trade union political orientation and practical activity. Trade unions mobilized the working people for economic construction by persuasion, education and fostering their initiative and creative effort. ...

The fact that Comrade Stalin gave scientific foundation to socialist organizational principles in labor and management is particularly important. In his historic June 23, 1931, speech at the [industrial] management conference, Comrade Stalin exposed the "leftist" leveling tendency [in wages], brought out the basic reasons for fluctuation in the labor force at industrial enterprises and indicated ways of increasing and strengthening socialist production. Comrade Stalin defined the role and the place of trade union organizations in the period of socialist construction, confronting them with the task of mobilizing the masses for building a socialist society. Led by the Party, trade unions exposed right-wing defeatists and traitors and expelled them from their [administrative] apparatus. ...

Under Comrade Stalin's leadership, the 18th Party Congress, held in 1939, adopted a monumental program for completing construction of a classless socialist society and for gradual transition from socialism to communism. Comrade Stalin also put before the Soviet people the task of outstripping the principal capitalist countries in the economic and other spheres. On the basis of these directives trade unions began the enormous work of fulfilling the decisions of the 18th Party Congress. ...

In the postwar period the role of trade unions in industry and in the entire social and political life of the country became even greater. Led by the Party, trade unions are actively fighting for pre-schedule fulfillment of the five-year plan and for an increase in socialist competition. Party and state are displaying Stalinist solicitude for Soviet people, for their increased material and cultural well-being. All trade union organizations are devoting much attention to these questions. Execution of plans for housing construction, public dining rooms, shops, children's and community institutions, improvement in the work of clubs and libraries, safety and health measures for working people—all these and other questions are the daily primary concern of trade union organizations.

Comrade Stalin displays constant concern for the development and strengthening of Soviet trade unions. The practice of drawing up collective contracts at enterprises was restored in 1947 on Comrade Stalin's initiative.

The 10th Congress of U.S.S.R. Trade Unions, held in April, 1949,* was a most important event for trade unions and the working people of the entire country. The congress summarized the great constructive activity of Soviet trade unions, carried out under leadership of the Bolshevist party and Comrade Stalin. It also charted a program for their future work and adopted the trade union statutes and by-laws. ...

The rich experience of our trade unions is being widely utilized in the people's democracies, now on the path of socialist construction. Soviet trade unions are active in the international workers' movement, in the World Federation of Trade Unions. ...

Under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Stalin, the working people of the U.S.S.R. have achieved victories of world-historic significance. Under Comrade Stalin's wise leadership the Soviet people will continue to march constantly forward to their great goal—communism.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19.

National Economy

CREATOR OF GREAT PLANS. (By M. Saburov, Chairman of the State Planning Commission. Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 2. 2,700 words. Condensed text:) ... The great creators of the Soviet state, Lenin and Stalin, made formulation of a national economic plan the prime task of the Party and state in the very first years of Soviet power. On Lenin's initiative the first long-range economic plan was devised in 1920—the State Electrification Plan, termed by Lenin the Party's second program. The Soviet people, under Comrade Stalin's leadership, executed this plan successfully and ahead of schedule. ...

Twenty years ago the first five-year plan for development of our national economy was adopted—the Stalin program for socialism's systematic advance against capitalist elements on all fronts, the vast plan for equipping industry and agriculture with modern technology. ... Comrade Stalin revised and perfected the five-year plan in the course of its application. On Comrade Stalin's instructions the plans for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, tractor and automobile production, agricultural machinery, and collective and state farm construction were revised upward. ...

The first five-year plan was carried out ahead of schedule, in four years and three months. ... Stalin's great project of a second coal and iron and steel base in the country's East was realized. ...

The second five-year plan designed by the great Stalin set the historic problems of totally liquidating capitalist elements and the sources of man's exploitation of man, raising the level of national consumption two- to threefold, and effecting the technological reconstruction of the whole national economy. ... On Comrade Stalin's instructions it was specifically determined what automobile plants would be built in the second five-year plan, where and with what capacity. The construction programs for merchant marine shipyards, synthetic rubber, aluminum and aviation plants, railroad trunk lines, the White Sea Canal, the Mariinskaya [Waterways] System—all these were developed on Comrade Stalin's initiative. ...

The second five-year plan was likewise fulfilled ahead of schedule. Capitalist elements were totally liquidated and farm collectivization completed. ... More than 80% of all industrial output in 1937 was derived from new enterprises built or thoroughly reconstructed during the first and second five-year plans. As in the first five-year plan, socialist compe-

tition, organized among workers in 1935 by the Bolshevist party, played an enormous role in fulfilling the second five-year plan. ...

The problems in the new phase of development were given inspired formulation by Comrade Stalin in his report to the 18th Party Congress. Comrade Stalin set forth the U.S.S.R.'s basic task—to equal and surpass the chief capitalist countries in an economic regard, i.e., in industrial output per capita. ...

Fulfillment of the Stalin five-year plans has immense international significance. The plans show the whole world what can be achieved in a short time with the power of the people and a planned socialist economy. The successes of the Stalin five-year plans have won the great sympathy of workers all over the world for the Soviet Union and the Bolshevist party.

The extent of postwar U.S.S.R. successes in socialist development may be judged by the following. At the time of the electrification plan, deemed Utopian by many, it had been contemplated to build 30 electric power stations totaling 1,500,000 kw. output, over a period of ten to 15 years. Now more electric power is produced yearly in the U.S.S.R. than had been intended in the State Electrification Plan over one and one-half decades. ...

State plans must be based not on the arithmetical average norms obtaining in industry but on average progressive norms, i.e., raising the average to the level of the advanced quotas. Average progressive norms are the prime means for systematic expansion of industrial output from quarter to quarter.

Coordination and acceleration in developing individual branches of industry and supply are being improved in accordance with Stalin's instructions; large material reserves are being created and advanced technology is being systematically introduced in all branches of the national economy. On the basis of Stalin's directives, the planned economic fulcrums of the Soviet state are being strengthened, the system of state subsidies for enterprises is being liquidated, the transition to non-deficit, profitable production in all basic branches of industry and transport is being ensured. ...

Industry

TRIUMPH OF STALIN'S SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICY.—On the 24th Anniversary of Comrade Stalin's Report at the 14th Party Congress. (By D. Kukin. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 3. 2,100 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade Stalin formulated the great task of the socialist industrialization of the U.S.S.R. at the 14th Party Congress 24 years ago. ...

Capitalist industry is characterized by the primacy of light industry development. Light industry requires smaller investments, with invested capital undergoing more rapid turnover and yielding higher profits. It is therefore natural that capitalists invest more willingly in light industry. The rise of heavy industry in capitalist countries did not begin until large accumulations had come into existence in light industry—accumulations which could be utilized for the development of heavy industry. The capitalist method of industrialization, Comrade Stalin points out, is "a protracted process requiring a span of several decades, during which it is necessary to await the development of light industry and vegetate without heavy industry."

To have embarked on such a path would have meant to perpetuate our country's economic dependence on the capitalist world and disrupt socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. ...

The difficulty of solving this historic problem lay in the enormous funds necessary for financing heavy industry development. Capitalist countries created industries by cruel exploitation of working people, unrestrained plundering of colonies, wars of conquest and extortion of tribute from vanquished countries. ...

Comrade Stalin pointed out that our country had at its disposal sources of accumulation which capitalist countries did not and could not have. Accumulations resulting from nationalization of industry, transportation, banks, foreign and domestic trade, etc., constituted such sources for the industrialization of the U.S.S.R. The peasants, whom Soviet rule liberated from slavery and exploitation by landowners and who were vitally interested in obtaining tractors and other agricultural machinery, had to and did help the state in building socialist industry. ...

Huge industrial construction began throughout the country. Comrade Stalin was organizer and inspirer of the mighty rise of Soviet industry. In accordance with his idea, a mighty new coal, iron and steel base was created in the country's East in the course of the Stalin five-year plans. A "second Baku" oil industry unfolded in the steppes of Bashkiria, between the Volga and the Urals; new coal basins in various districts of the country underwent tremendous development, etc. On Comrade Stalin's initiative a tractor, auto, aviation and chemical industry was created in our country, as well as machine tool and agricultural machine building, and many other branches of production unknown to Tsarist Russia. ...

On the eve of the war, 1940, our country produced 15,000,000 tons of pig iron, i.e., almost four times as much as in 1913; more than 18,000,000 tons of steel—four and one-half times as much as in 1913; 166,000,000 tons of coal—five and one-half times as much as in 1913; 31,000,000 tons of oil—three and one-half times as much as in 1913; more than 38,000,000 tons of marketable grain—17,000,000 tons more than in 1913, and 2,700,000 tons of raw cotton—three and one-half times as much as in 1913.

In the course of the war the Soviet state organized, on the basis of its industrial might, production of thoroughly modern equipment and of food for the Soviet Army on an unprecedented scale. ...

The might of Stalin's industry now manifests itself with new strength in the high and constantly increasing pace of reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R. national economy. ...

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 1)—from officials of the lumber industry and men and women collective workers of Kalinin Province, pledging to fulfill the 1949-1950 plan for the autumn-winter season, felling the assigned number of trees by March 5 and hauling them by March 15, 1950; they also pledge to fell 85,000 cubic meters of trees and haul 70,000 cubic meters above plan by March 15. [The letter continues with specific pledges made by individual areas and lumber camps.]

INDUSTRY—MISCELLANY:

Annual plan fulfilled ahead of schedule [Tbilisi, Riga, Barnaul, Rostov-on-Don, Sverdlovsk] (Izv. 23, p. 1).

Labor upswing in Kuznetsk Basin [Kemerovo] (Izv. 23, p. 3).

Kazakhstan sugar refineries fulfill annual plan (Pr. 24, p. 1).

They kept their word to their leader [enterprises in Lvov, Voronezh, Vladivostok, Tallin and Chkalov fulfill annual production assignments] (Izv. 24, p. 2).

Agriculture

THE GREAT STALIN AS CREATOR OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM SYSTEM. (By I. Benediktov, U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture. Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 2. 3,300 words. Condensed text:) ... The Bolshevist party, led by Comrade Stalir, has done truly titanic work in the village in order to put our previously parceled out and backward agriculture on the path of socialist development, re-equip it technically, achieve a previously unprecedented agricultural rise and guarantee the working peasantry a comfortable and cultured life. ...

The great Stalin, brilliant continuer of Lenin's work, not only saved Lenin's cooperative plan from Trotskyite and Bukharinite attempts to disrupt it, but also worked out a harmonious doctrine on collectivization of agriculture and ensured its brilliant realization. ... In spite of enormous difficulties and desperate resistance by the kulaks [well-to-do peasants] and by their agents, the right-wing opportunists, the Bolshevist party led the broad masses of poor and middle peasants and organized a radical and basic alteration in the peasantry. Our party passed from the previous policy of limiting and squeezing out the kulaks to the policy of liquidating the kulaks as a class on the basis of complete collectivization. ...

The collective farm system radically changed the appearance of the Soviet village. Instead of an ocean of small and minute private peasant holdings, the Soviet Union now numbers 245,000 collectives, in which farming is based on the attainments of contemporary science and technology. ...

... Comrade Stalin enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the agrarian question and refuted the numerous bourgeois "theories" attempting to discredit the collective farm system. He ridiculed and dislodged the so-called theory of the "equilibrium" of our various economic sectors—a theory designed to "defend" private peasant farms and equip kulak elements with "new" theoretical weapons in their struggle against collective farms. Comrade Stalin showed that small peasant farms not only are incapable of attaining accelerated annual reproduction but are very rarely capable of meeting even elementary reproduction requirements and therefore cannot serve as an agricultural foundation for the socialist economy.

Comrade Stalin refuted the theory of "automatic" socialist construction according to which the village and small peasant farms would automatically follow the lead of the socialist city as they had the capitalist city. ...

Comrade Stalin gave profound consideration to the question of the nature of collective farms. He showed that collective farms represent a new, higher, socialist type of agriculture. Comrade Stalin discovered the basic unit in collective farm construction at its present stage: the agricultural artel. The Model Statutes of the Agricultural Artel, adopted by the Second All-Soviet Congress of Collective Farm Shock Workers, was drawn up under Comrade Stalin's direct leadership. The statutes define the orientation of collective farms and their forms of labor organization and remuneration, and provide the democratic foundations for managing artel affairs. Stalin's statutes governing collective farm life represent the fullest possible harmony between farmers' individual interests and collective farm interests. ...

Socialist transformation of agriculture was made possible only by the creation of a large socialist industry ensuring the Soviet village new mechanized technology. At the very beginning of collectivization the Bolshevist party and Soviet government were confronted by one of their most important problems: to find a form for the technological re-equipment of agriculture. Comrade Stalin found such a form: the Machine and Tractor Stations. The first M.T.S. in the U.S.S.R.—the Shevchenko station—was organized in 1928 on Comrade Stalin's initiative. After this, M.T.S construction took on truly tremendous proportions. By June, 1930, 158 M.T.S. had been established; at the end of the first five-year plan there were 4,446; in 1940 the number exceeded 7,000. ... Our agriculture became first in the world with regard to mechanization of soil cultivation, leaving agriculture in capitalist countries far behind. The socialist system of agriculture made it possible to utilize tractors and other machines far more effectively than in any capitalist country. Even before the war tractors utilized in U.S.S.R. agriculture were three times as productive as those in the United States of America, to say nothing of other and more backward capitalist countries.

The war considerably undermined the industrial base of socialist agriculture. The fascist barbarians indulged in destruction of M.T.S. and collective and state farms on temporarily occupied territory because they saw in them the cornerstone of the Soviet economic system in the village. Fascists destroyed or ruined 2,890 M.T.S., with all their buildings. ...

Thanks to measures taken by the government and Party, the M.T.S. network is now not only restored but considerably expanded. More than 8,100 M.T.S., including forest stations, mechanized animal husbandry stations and meadow improvement stations, organized for the first time, now serve the collective farms of our country. ... No capitalist country is producing as many new agricultural machines at the present time as our Soviet government, with its mighty industry. Electricity is being introduced in collective farming—particularly animal husbandry —to an increasing extent. It brings with it a new, higher standard of agricultural labor, drawing it ever closer to industrial labor.

... Even in the prewar period more than 7,000,000,000 poods of grain were secured in the U.S.S.R. in one year. Three and one-half times as much cotton as in the best pre-revolutionary years was gathered in 1940. Production of sugar and flax fiber almost doubled; that of sunflower was four and one-half times as large. The collective farm system proved to be not only the most progressive method of developing agriculture in peace time, but also the best form of mobilizing all resources of the village for smashing the enemy in the period of the great patriotic war. ...

During four years of the Stalin postwar five-year plan, sown area on collective farms increased 32%. The total crop of grain this year surpassed the prewar 1940 harvest. Prewar cotton, flax, hemp and sunflower harvests have been surpassed. Sugar beet yields were considerably above last year.

Collective farms are successfully carrying out Stalin's nature transformation plan. ... Carrying out the three-year plan for the development of communal animal husbandry, collective farms organized almost 94,000 new [livestock and poultry] sections. The communal livestock total is increasing. ...

The following eloquent figures are a clear indication of the organizational and administrative strengthening of collective farms. Indivisible funds, constituting some 22,000,000,000 rubles in 1939, had almost doubled by 1948. By the beginning of this year value of basic means of production on collective farms was 1.7 times the 1939 figure (the 1939 figure had been 20,600,000,000 rubles). Additions to indi-

visible funds in 1948 came to 3,400,000,000 rubles. ...

Millions of collective farmers—men and women—take pride in the historic victories of the collective farm system and are marching forward in closed ranks toward a communist morrow, carrying in their hearts the image of the great Stalin, beloved leader and teacher, creator of the collective farm system.

Transportation

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 1)—from river transport workers, reporting that the Ministry of River Transport annual plan for hauling freight was overfulfilled. Freight load is up 20% in comparison with 1948. The 1949 plan was overfulfilled with respect to hauling oil, petroleum products, coal, salt, metals, lumber (in ships), chemicals and mineral building supplies. The 60 largest river ports and harbors worked according to Stakhanovite plans drawn up on the initiative of Gorky port workers.

The following pledges are made: (1) to complete winter repairs and make all vessels available five days before the beginning of the navigation season; (2) to reduce expenditures for current winter repairs by 23,000,000 rubles; (3) to deliver during the first half of 1950 motor vessels totaling 17% more h.p. than during the first half of 1949, and to deliver barges with 15.5% greater capacity; (4) to increase the fleet: (a) by putting an additional 33,000 h.p. vessels and 115,000 tons of barge capacity into operation by July 1, 1950, from the equipment undergoing major repairs and reconstruction; (b) by putting into operation 205 vessels and 160 barges in limited use and condemned categories by May 1, 1950, making sure that they can be used in normal fashion; increasing average volume of barge fleet repairs 18% in comparison with 1949; (5) to increase labor productivity in repair shipyards 14% during the first quarter of 1950 over the corresponding period of 1949; (6) to effect measures during winter to ensure that mechanized freight handling in ports be doubled during 1950; (7) to complete winter repairs on artificial waterways equipment and to make them ready five days ahead of schedule; (8) to fulfill the work program at particularly troublesome sand bars on the Volga, Kama, Northern Dvina, Dnieper, Vychegda and Vishera ten days ahead of schedule; (9) to make 23,000 square meters of housing available during the first half of 1950; (10) to fulfill the plan for hauling logs by 103% and shipbuilding lumber by 105%; (11) to train 23,000 workers in navigation and shore operations during the winter of 1949-1950, including 6,000 beginners and 17,000 persons taking advanced training.

Domestic Trade

(Advertisement)—BUY POBEDA CONVERTIBLE AUTOS FOR PRIVATE USE.—At Specialized Shops of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Auto and Tractor Industry. (Ogonyok, No. 52, December, 1949, p. 33. Complete text:) Engineering Features of the Pobeda Convertible:

The Pobeda [Victory] Convertible is a new automobile of Soviet make, featuring comfort, economy of operation and sturdiness.

Gasoline consumption is 13.5 liters per 100 kilometers, making it possible to travel 400 kilometers on one tank of fuel. The Pobeda is attractive as well;

it has a streamlined body, attractive finish and a large number of chromium-plated parts.

With its folding top, made of high-quality special waterproof fabric, the Pobeda convertible is very comfortable for traveling at any time of year.

The five-passenger, four-door body provides maximum convenience and comfort for passengers on long trips. The trunk serves as a spacious baggage compartment. The automobile is heated for cold weather.

Independent suspension of the front wheels absorbs shocks at high speeds, while the reliable hydraulic brakes assure travel safety.

The Pobeda automobile can be used on country and forest roads.

Chief Administration for Automobile and Tractor Marketing.

[Addresses follow for specialized stores (one each) in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Baku, Minsk, Riga, Alma Ata, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Khabarovsk, Stalino (Donets Basin), Karaganda, Stalinsk (Kemerovo Province) and Gorky.]

Science

THE GREAT STALIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN THE UNION REPUBLICS. (By Academician N. M. Muskhelishvili, Hero of Socialist Labor. Izvestia, Dec. 24, p. 3. 1,800 words. Condensed text:)

... There are now ten Union republic academies of sciences and 16 branches and one permanent center under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Nine of the branches are in the national republics—Kirgiz, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Moldavian and Karelo-Finnish republics and the Komi, Tatar, Dagestan and Yakutsk autonomous republics.

The ten Union republic academies of sciences and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences branches now num-

ber more than 450 research institutes.

Native scientific personnel, drawn from the local population of the Union republics, has increased and taken firm hold. The ten national academies now number 271 members and 210 associate members. Union republic academies of sciences employ nearly 7,000 scientists; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences branches have about 2,000 scientists and technicians in their employ. ...

The main concern of the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences, as of other republic scientific institutions, is the complex study of the republic's natural resources and setting up advanced methods for exploiting them. ...

The Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences focuses prime attention on investigation of the republic's natural resources, opening up new land, developing new plant and animal varieties, expansion of industry and study of Armenian history, literature, language, philosophy and art.

Study of the Georgian Republic's productive potential by geological, botanical and agricultural scientific institutions under the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences has produced good results in exploiting the republic's rich natural resources. Much has been achieved by the academy's institute on construction in developing new building materials. ...

The Azerbaidzhan Republic Academy of Sciences has also produced worthy results since its inception. The academy's five-year plan calls for more than 100 major projects, among them the further study and development of oil, mineral, power and agricultural resources. ...

A geological study of the Ukraine Republic has been successful in discovering new natural gas, lignite, iron ore and scarce metal deposits. ...

A Belorussian soil map has been compiled by the Belorussian Republic Academy of Sciences. Methods for increasing crop yields have been worked out. Natural characteristics evident in the formation of the Polesye marshes and the reasons for river shoal formation have been studied. Important investigations of mineral and raw material resources and subterranean waters have been conducted. Peat extracting methods and industrial cellulose technology are being perfected.

Republic academies are working in close contact with each other and particularly with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The Council for Coordination of Scientific Activity Among the Union Republic Academies of Sciences,* formed recently at Comrade Stalin's behest, is acquiring growing significance.

Development of science in the national republics permits many republic academies to solve major scientific problems whose importance far transcends local interests and problems. This applies particularly to astronomy and physics in the Armenian Republic, mathematics, mechanics and physiology in the Georgian Republic, geology in the Kazakh and Azerbaidzhan republics and technology and biology in the Ukraine Republic.

Such scholars as V. A. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences; Academician K. I. Satpayev, president of the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences; P. O. Paton, member of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences, and others, are great Soviet scientists who have formed their own scientific schools.

In the past ten to 15 years much has been achieved by Union and autonomous republic scientists working under republic academies of sciences, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences branches, and other scientific institutions, compiling local language grammars, dictionaries and teaching aids for schools and higher educational institutions. ...

Stalin's solicitude for the development of Soviet science helps the workers of our country to mobilize all their forces for building communism. ... We scientists of all U.S.S.R. nationalities extend a heartfelt wish for health and long life to the great Stalin, for the welfare of our motherland, for the welfare of Soviet science.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DEDICATED TO J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2, 250 words; Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 2, 450 words; Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 3, 550 words; Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 24, p. 2, 250 words. Summary:) S. I. Vavilov, president of the academy, opened the Dec. 22 meeting: "The academy is proud of the fact that the greatest genius of mankind is an honorary member. We offer our profound gratitude to Comrade Stalin for his constant attention and fatherly concern for the development of Soviet science. ..."

The oldest scientist in the country, Academician N. D. Zelinsky, introduced a proposal to send greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin. Academician S. I. Vavilov gave a report on "J. V. Stalin and Soviet Science."

Academician N. I. Muskhelishvili gave the report: "J. V. Stalin and Development of Science in the Union Republics" [see above]. Academician A. Ya. Vyshinsky spoke on Stalin's teaching on the state as an enormous forward step in the development of Marxist-Leninist science.

The Dec. 23 general meeting heard Academician B. D. Grekov on "J. V. Stalin and Historical Science," P. N. Pospelov, associate member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, on "J. V. Stalin's Contribution to the Theory of Marxism-Leninism," Academician M. B. Mitin on "Development of the Marxist Dialectical Method in J. V. Stalin's works," L. A. Leontyev, associate member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, on "J. V. Stalin, Builder of the Political Economy of Socialism," Academician A. V. Topchiev on "J. V. Stalin and the Unity of Science and Practice," Academician T. D. Lysenko on "J. V. Stalin and Michurinist Agrobiology,"* and Academician I. P. Bardin on "The Role of Metallurgy in the Stalinist Plan for Industrialization."

Numerous exhibits gave an idea of the development of Soviet science, the growth of national scientific personnel, and the close ties between science and socialist production. A special section was devoted to the theme "J. V. Stalin and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences." Among the exhibits was a collection of articles on Comrade Stalin published by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences for his 70th birthday.

The Arts

SOVIET ART'S BEST FRIEND. (By M. Chiaureli. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 3. 1,900 words. Condensed text:) ... The shoots of everything new, beautiful, progressive and elevated in our life are attracted to Stalin as to the sun. ... Stalin feels and knows everything that affects the emotions of Soviet people; he knows the thoughts and aspirations of the people. ... It is he who taught us to appreciate the treasures created by the genius of our people in ages past; we have rightly become the inheritors and continuers of the best traditions of our own and world arts.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 51, pp. 48-49.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 51, p. 47.

From time immemorial it was reiterated that the light of culture and enlightenment came from the West; that everything new and great in science and the arts had been created in "cultured" countries, behind whom we allegedly "lagged." Now we know the meaning of true culture, the culture of a great and free people, the spiritual culture of socialism. ...

Stalin has brought us Soviet workers of the arts realization of the high tasks before art and the bright joys of free creation. It has been given to few artists of the past to experience such complete moral satisfaction as Soviet workers of the arts obtain from the knowledge that they are serving the people by their arts and that they are fighting with them for the triumph of the best ideals of mankind.

The arts of the U.S.S.R. peoples, art of great ideas and clear artistic forms, has developed luxuriantly. ... Having defined the general path of development for the culture and the arts of U.S.S.R. peoples, Comrade Stalin armed Soviet artists with the perfect creative method—socialist realism. Socialist realism marks the beginning of a new historic stage in the development of world arts. The great Stalin raised the role and importance of workers of the arts in a socialist society, calling them "engineers of men's souls."

What an inexhaustible treasure of philosophy and art theory is contained in Stalin's numerous utterances on literature and the arts! ... Occupied as he is with urgent state business, concern for the fate of the world and erection of the mighty edifice of communism, Comrade Stalin nevertheless finds time for meetings and conversations with Soviet artists. He attentively follows the works of our artists and is thoroughly familiar with new productions in Soviet literature, music, the theater and the cinema. ... The great happiness of seeing the leader of peoples and hearing his wise words fell to my lot. I was astonished by Comrade Stalin's extraordinary simplicity, devoid of any trace of "condescension." He incarnates the very best qualities of the Soviet man. His simplicity and his accessibility have roots which lie deep in the people, in the very nature of the new socialist relations in Soviet society.

Stalin's extraordinary breadth of interests is also impressive—his many-sided and profound acquaintance with the most diverse aspects of human activity. What subjects has he not touched on in his conversations with Soviet artists and with what exceptional profundity has he expounded them! It has been a true revelation for artists and has caused them to see the world in a new light. ...

In the film "The Oath" there were small episodes of limited appeal and broad epic scenes. Although approving of the film in general, Stalin termed the former scenes "trivial" and recommended that they be corrected. Moreover, he asked me several times whether I agreed with the observation made and whether I felt the necessity for removing these episodes. He approaches the opinion of artists in this attentive and solicitous manner. His words are the wise creative advice of the great master building a new life. It became clear to me that the episodes mentioned by Stalin did fail to correspond with the general character of the production.

In one of his conversations providing an exhaustive description of bourgeois cinema art in the service of the reactionary aims of imperialist masters, Stalin dwelt on the tasks before the Soviet cinema and in particular, Soviet comedy films. He stated that comedy holds an important place in Soviet arts, provided it is directed not toward mocking Soviet people but toward the noble task of educating the audience provided it is cheerful and brimming with the joy of life, and helps in the struggle against capitalist survivals in the minds of the people. ...

The truest expression of our deep gratitude to Stalin is our great love for the socialist motherland, our devotion to the great ideas of communism and our self-sacrificing and untiring creative work.

'BATTLE OF STALINGRAD.' (By V. Koroteyev. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 3, 1,600 words); STALINGRAD.—Part Two of the Film 'Battle of Stalingrad.' (By N. Zhdanov. Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 3. 1,700 words.) (Summary:) "We shall begin the counter-offensive in the Stalingrad area in November." These words, spoken by Stalin at a meeting of the Politburo, end part one of the film "Battle of Stalingrad," depicting Stalingrad's heroic defense, the unparalleled heroism and staunchness of its defenders and Stalin's wise generalship.

Part two of the film, on view throughout the country as part of the Stalin birthday celebrations, is an inspired narrative of the Soviet people's greatest military feat and Stalin's military genius, opening with the transition of the Soviet Army to the victorious offensive. Through the film runs the thread of Stalin's fervent belief in the people and the people's fervent belief in him. No other general in the world has been surrounded by such ardent love and devotion.

The film clearly depicts Stalin's role as organizer and inspirer of the victories of the Soviet Army.

The spectator leaves the hall profoundly moved, with a feeling of deep gratitude to the leader who guided our people to a great victory and saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

ART EXHIBIT IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 6. 225 words. Summary:) An art exhibit entitled "Josef Vissarionovich Stalin in Art" opened Dec. 21 at the State Tretyakov Museum in connection with the great leader's 70th birthday. The exhibit occupies eight large halls and contains works from major museums and galleries of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Molotov and other cities.

WORKS BY MASTERS OF GEORGIAN ART. (Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Tbilisi—Georgian artists have prepared an exhibit of more than 220 works honoring the great leader's 70th birthday. Many of the works are devoted to Comrade Stalin's revolutionary activity in the Transcaucasus.

NEW PERFORMANCES. (Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) The Maly Theater has presented V. Vishnevsky's play "Unforgettable 1919," depicting the heroic struggle of Petrograd workers and Baltic sailors under Comrade Stalin's leadership.

Kiev—The Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theater in Kiev gave a performance of Samed Burgun's "The Sun Rises" Dec. 21, in honor of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday. The play deals with the young Stalin.

SONGS ABOUT COMRADE J. V. STALIN. (Izvestia, Dec. 21, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) In connection with Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday, the State Music Publishing House has issued A. Alexandrov's "Cantata About Stalin," M. Blantner's and A. Khachaturyan's "Songs About Stalin," as well as instrumental music and Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Georgian and other folk songs about Comrade J. V. Stalin.

IN THE COMMITTEE FOR STALIN PRIZES. (Pravda, Dec. 24, p. 2, 100 words; Izvestia, 50 words. Sum-

mary:) The Dec. 23 plenary session of the Committee on Stalin Prizes in the Arts and Literature, with A. A. Fadeyev presiding, heard and discussed a report by T. N. Khrennikov, leader of the music division and secretary-general of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Composers, on the compositions entered for the 1949 Stalin Prize competition.

Literature

OUR STALIN! (By Arkady Perventsev. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. 1,200 words. Condensed text:) ... Each one of us, alone with himself, wants to confide his innermost thoughts to Stalin, to share both sorrows and joys with him, to dream about the future. ...

Today we authors also must address our people in the language of manly acknowledgement, in the language of moral obligations. Stalin has done immeasurably much for us. Stalin gave us peace of mind based on wisdom; he welded our thoughts and aspirations to the thoughts and aspirations of the people. In the Stalinist epoch literature is one with the people, as the ruling power. Accursed, exhausting dualism of personality, the dejection and ugliness of individualism, and the oppression of a barbarous regime that physically annihilated the greatest geniuses of Russian literature, the kind of people appearing once in 100, 200 or even 300 years—all that has receded into the past. In the land of the Soviets, the Party, the people and literature are engaged in one common task. ... Stalin calls on authors to be bold. Our teacher, displaying his inherent ability to draw creative energy into the correct path, shows how to transform boldness of spirit into the flesh and blood of a truly folk literature, belonging to a new historical epoch. ...

"The writer is an engineer of people's souls," said Stalin. He armed writers with the method of socialist realism, thereby indicating not only what must be done, but also how it must be done. ... He oriented writers toward the real heroes of our time. He kept a certain section of our literary intelligentsia, which erred in its first steps, from searching for art in the trash cans of decadence, in the West European literary kitchen of low tastes. He pointed out which manifestations of reality should become objects of attention and support, which new people should be glorified in our books. He called on Soviet literature to inherit the noblest revolutionary and humanistic traditions of Russian classical literature. ...

Whenever the great teacher points out our mistakes and shortcomings to us, whenever he points out instances of carelessness resulting from conceit and unjustified haste, we are thankful and grateful for the penetrating and constructive advice of the brilliant thinker and scholar.

Stalin trained us to look upon the job of writing as a public activity. Through him the writer's work has been raised in our country to unprecedented heights, valued on a par with other socially useful work for the glory of our fatherland. ...

The progressive forces are victorious, the forces of darkness vanish into the night where there will be no dawn. It is this victory of man which we authors undertake to describe in our books and to carry the voice of this epoch to our descendants. ... Thank you for everything, our Stalin!

STUDY OF THE LITERATURE OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Dec. 17, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) The Directory of the Slavic Belles-Lettres Russian Translation is an extensive record of thousands of translations beginning with the 18th century and continuing to January, 1949.

It was compiled by the All-Soviet State Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow as a result of the large number of requests from various cities of the country..The directory is constantly being supplemented. New translations appearing in the Soviet press are being taken into account and pre-revolutionary sources are being studied further. ...

In recent years the library has added numerous publications in Albanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, Slovak and Czech. The total number of books in these languages is approximately 10,000, among them about 5,000 volumes of belles-lettres. The library is currently receiving 200 magazines and newspapers published in the people's democracies.

[Book reviews from Literaturnaya gazeta and other publications, scheduled for this issue, were crowded out by the Stalin birthday material appearing in Pravda and Izvestia. The book reviews will appear in subsequent issues of the Current Digest.]

Sports

RELAY RACE OF URALS SPORTSMEN. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Sverdlovsk—Sportsmen from 65 cities and districts of Sverdlovsk Province are participating in a relay race. The runners are carrying reports to Sverdlovsk about enterprises and collective farms which have fulfilled pledges.

SPORTS—MISCELLANY: U.S.S.R. hockey championship (Pr. 18-19, p. 4); Women's world chess championship [opening in Moscow] (Pr. 19, p. 4); Relay race of light athletes (Pr. 19, p. 4); Women's chess championship (Pr. 20, p. 4); Opening of tournament for women's world chess championship (Izv. 20, p. 4); Women's chess championship (Pr. 21, p. 12); Tournament for women's world chess championship (Izv. 21, p. 4); U.S.S.R. hockey championship (Pr. 22, p. 6); Victory of air force motorcyclists (Pr. 22, p. 6); Women's chess championship (Pr. 23, p. 4); U.S.S.R. hockey championship (Pr. 23, p. 4); Tournament for women's world chess championship (Izv. 23, p. 4); Hockey (Izv. 23, p. 4).

Miscellany

IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT LEADER. (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 3. 175 words. Summary:) Tashkent—The highest Soviet peak—Stalin Peak—rises 7,495 meters above sea level. Members of an alpine expedition placed a bronze bust of Stalin on its summit in 1937.

In the center of the Tien Shan, one of the largest mountain ranges in the land, at the junction of the frontiers of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and the Chinese People's Republic, there is a mountain ridge reaching a height of almost 7,000 meters above sea level. A 1932 geographical expedition of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences, which first explored the region of the central Tien Shan, gave the name of Comrade J. V. Stalin to the newly discovered ridge.

Busts of Comrade Stalin have been set up on more

than 30 of the highest mountain summits of Central Asia.

DAILY WALL NEWSPAPER, (Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Rostov-on-Don—A survey of wall newspapers has concluded in Novocherkassk with first place being taken by the daily wall newspaper Prozhektor, issued by the automobile technical school. Prozhektor [Searchlight] skillfully portrays the varied life of the technical school, systematically reporting new facts in science and technology and outstanding books by Soviet writers. The editorial board also issues the weekly newspaper Za rulem. [At the Helm] with a comic supplement Kolyuchka [The Burr] and the handwritten magazines Metodichesky sbornik [Handbook] for teachers and Molodoi technik [The Young Technician] for students.

State 3% domestic lottery loan [Alma Ata] (Izv. 18, p. 4); Construction on Stavropol collective farms [houses, clubs, reading rooms, schools] (Pr. 19, p. 4); Electric lights on the taiga [Irkutsk] (Pr. 20, p. 4); 60 new streets [in Petrozavodsk since the war] (Pr. 20, p. 4).

CORRECTION: Due to an accident in printing, a word was omitted from the text of the article "For Further Improvement in the New, Materialist Doctrine on Language" (Vol. I, No. 51). The word was "primitive," omitted from the third paragraph on page 11. The paragraph should have begun: "Pointing out the special value of the unique system of primitive languages of the Caucasus..."

A Reminder

Dear Subscriber:

May we remind you again that if your subscription began with Vol. I, No. 1, it will terminate with this issue? In order to prevent any delay in receiving your copies of Volume II, we wish to suggest that you renew your subscription immediately, if you have not already done so.

The Current Digest has grown steadily and, we believe, improved. Our coverage of the Soviet press has become more complete and our feature articles more numerous. However, there are, we are sure, valuable suggestions you could make, and we would more than appreciate hearing your opinion. We would like to know what sections of the magazine have been of greatest interest and value to you, what sections or parts, if any, you feel could be shortened, what sections you would like to see enlarged, whether the indexes have proved convenient and useful, and where improvements might be made.

It is our sincere hope that the Current Digest of the Soviet Press has been both interesting and valuable to you and that you will continue with us as we improve and expand.

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R. Yet these materials of the Russian press have remained largely inaccessible to many who need to possess them to study and interpret present-day developments in the Soviet Union.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately three weeks after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed or summarized.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately forty other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail.
Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

Thus the Current Digest gives the subscriber a broad picture of the news that has been presented to the Soviet public by the Soviet Union's two leading dailies, together with their articles and comment; and selections from the Soviet magazines, and from Soviet newspapers dealing with varied fields of special interest, such as industry, agriculture, labor and youth.

THE INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers the contents of Soviet publications printed in English for foreign consumption, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be re-stated for the sake of brevity, except where quotation marks indicate passages in the original phraseology.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying $100.00 to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. Single copies of the Digest or Index are $3.00 each.

Fuller translations of material condensed in the Current Digest are obtainable upon special request, at standard translation fees.

TO OUR READERS

As the Current Digest grows and expands, its contents will cover a broader range of subject matter. Readers are invited to submit comment, criticism and suggestions regarding selection of material and manner of presentation.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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SOME OF THE PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR IN THE CURRENT DIGEST

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [The Whistle], newspaper of the railroads.
Izvestia [News], organ of the government.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], youth daily.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet].
Kultura i zhizn [Culture and Life], devoted to questions of ideology.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette].
Moskovsky Bolshevik [Moscow Bolshevik].
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], newspaper for children.
Pravda [Truth], organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
Sobraniye postanovleny i rasporazheny soveta ministrov SSSR [Bulletin of Decrees and Directives of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.]
Sotsialisticheskove zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Art].
Trud [Labor], organ of the Soviet trade unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette].
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow].
Vedomosti verkhovnovo soveta SSR [Bulletin of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.]

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, a fortnightly concerned with political, social and economic questions.
Bloknot agitatora [The Agitator's Notebook], a pocket guide for Communist organizers and lecturers in the Soviet Union.
Izvestia vsyesoyuznovo geograficheskovo obshchestva [News of the All-Soviet Geographical Society.]
Krokodil [Crocodile], devoted to humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], dealing with adult education and indoctrination.
Ogonyok [The Spark], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy].
Semya i shkola [Family and School].
Slavyanye [The Slavic World].
Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost [Socialist Jurisprudence].
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskaya kniga [The Soviet Book].
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music].
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education].
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law].
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics].
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy].
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History].
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade].
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate].

Periodicals of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the fields of history and philosophy, economics and jurisprudence, literature and philology.

Literary monthlies: Novy mir [New World]. Oktyabr [October]. Znamya [Banner]. Zvezda [Star].

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky):

А	A	К	K	Х	Kh
Б	B	Л	L	Ц	Ts
В	V	М	M	Ч	Ch
Г	G*	Н	N	Ш	Sh
Д	D	О	O	Щ	Shch
Е	E**	П	P	Ъ	(omit)
Ё	Yo†	Р	R	Ы	Y
Ж	Zh	С	S	Ь	(omit)
З	Z	Т	T	Э	E
И	I	У	U	Ю	Yu‡
Й	I††	Ф	F	Я	Ya‡‡

* Г = V in genitive endings ЕГО (evo); ОГО (ovo).

** Е = Ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† Ё = O after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ый and ий = Y.

‡ Ю after ж = lu.

‡‡ Я after ж = la; after й = A, as in Izvestia.